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# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1988

## Western leads state universities in freshmen enrollment

Associated Press

**BOWLING GREEN** — Western Kentucky University's freshman class of 2,860 is smaller than last year's but still is the largest among Kentucky's state-funded universities this semester.

It was the second consecutive year that Western Kentucky led the state in this area.

"That's 28 fewer than last year," Western registrar Freida Eggleton said.

The university had a 4 percent overall enrollment increase compared with 1987 figures, despite the decrease in incoming freshmen. Western's enrollment for 1988 is 14,121.

All other Kentucky universities had increases in freshman enrollment, but none had as large a class

as Western.

Jerry Wilder, vice president for student affairs, said Western's freshman class could have been bigger.

"We implemented some enrollment-cap measures that had a dramatic effect on enrollment," he said. "We also feel we lost some students because they could not be assured housing."

Wilder said he hoped to be able to accommodate incoming freshman with more housing by fall 1991.

The University of Kentucky came closest to Western as its freshman class jumped from 2,609 in 1987 to 2,796 in 1988 — a 7.2 percent increase, said UK spokesman Ralph Derickson.

UK registrar Randall Dahl said

the school did not put an enrollment cap into effect but might consider it because the number of incoming freshman this year was so large.

At Eastern Kentucky University, the freshman head count jumped from 2,330 in 1987 to 2,494 in 1988, said Mary Kay Mayo, a senior clerk at the registrar's office.

The University of Louisville's freshman count was 2,215 for 1988, an 11.4 percent increase over 1987.

Murray State University also experienced a significant increase. This year's figure is 1,434, up 14 percent over 1987.

Jerry Legere, Northern Kentucky University registrar, said the school enrolled 1,430 freshman this year — a increase of 9.5 percent compared with 1987.

Kentucky State University's freshman class increased from 337 in 1987 to 354 in 1988.

Figures were not available from Morehead State University, but Registrar Gene Ranvier said he expected the number to total 1,800 to 2,500.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1988

## College trust fund will start in July

**FRANKFORT** — A state-run trust through which Kentuckians could make long-term investments to pay for college or vocational school will begin operating in July, the Finance Cabinet said yesterday.

Directors of the Kentucky Education Savings Plan Trust, who met Wednesday, are considering a system in which the trust would pay a student's fees directly to the institution, a news release said.

And unlike most programs that pay only for tuition, the trust also might provide for payment of school-provided room, board and books, Finance Secretary L. Rogers Wells Jr. said in the release.

Details of the trust's operation will be final in a few months, cabinet spokesman Jim Clarke said.

The legislation, adopted by the 1988 General Assembly, allowed parents or other eligible investors to pay into an investment fund from a child's birth up to age 15. Principal and earnings would be exempt from state taxes unless the funds were withdrawn or used for another purpose.

The legislation also provided for a second fund, an endowment that would solicit donations from private sources and would be shared by investors whose children decided to attend Kentucky schools.

# School boards' suggestions: Breaking free of politics . . .

Political reform is the great undiscussed issue in Kentucky education. Even those who advocate higher taxes must admit that there's no point in pouring more money down the rathole of county patronage. That's why it's important that the governor and legislature search for ways to ensure that money is spent to educate children, not to buttress one or another county political regime.

For guidance, our politicians can look first to a report issued Wednesday by the Kentucky School Board Association. A 22-member committee — school board members, legislators, education activists — put the report together over the past three months. The association produced the study because of the belief that school boards in certain Kentucky counties look on schools more as patronage mills than as centers of learning.

It's more than a belief, actually, as even the School Board Association will admit. Association director David Keller says that up to 15 school districts have "real political problems." The perception among taxpayers puts the number far higher.

So, what does the association suggest? The committee would prohibit school district employees from participating in school board campaigns, for one thing. And campaign donations to school board candidates should be limited to \$300 from any one source. To enforce these regulations, which would require action by the legislature, the association recommends that the state attorney general be

given direct authority over local school board elections.

The association also would require local school districts to set up fair hiring practices: registries of all job openings and guidelines for the maximum number of janitors, bus drivers and the like that each school district can hire. And the association asks that school board minutes list each relative of school board members or superintendents hired by school boards.

The most important proposal made by the association is the creation of an independent inspector general, a kind of junkyard dog of public education with the power to investigate mismanagement in the schools. Keller suspects that an aggressive inspector general's office would cost up to \$1 million a year. That's a lot of money, but not compared the total cost of education in Kentucky.

The School Board Association's committee has asked many of the right questions and has come up with useful answers. All of its suggestions would make the situation better than it is. The question is whether still tougher measures are needed. There's a good case to be made for simply prohibiting school board members from hiring relatives, for instance.

Debating such questions is part of the task ahead for Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and the legislature. The School Boards Association and the members of its committee have made a notable contribution by raising the right questions and offering useful answers.

## . . . now looks more possible

To those familiar with education in Kentucky, talk of political reforms raises a question: Can meaningful reforms get the attention of a governor who has never acknowledged that there is a political problem in Kentucky education? Can they be enacted by a legislature that is reluctant to infringe on the powers of local school boards?

There are three reasons to believe that they can be. For starters, the special committee of the School Boards Association has set an agenda that the governor and legislature can hardly ignore. No one can now question whether the problem exists. The debate now is over what to

do about the problem.

Second, the state's courts are aware of the issue. In his landmark ruling on school finance, Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns made it clear that the state has a responsibility to eliminate waste and political abuses in local school systems.

Third, and maybe most important, the state's taxpayers are in a position to insist on such reforms. Taxpayers now see millions wasted on politics in Kentucky schools. As part of the bargain for investing more in schools, they can and must demand that the legislature and governor take up the questions that the School Board Association has raised.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1988

# Embattled KSU dean says he will quit

## Educator will continue push for change at school

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

A suspended Kentucky State University dean said yesterday that he would resign, but that he planned to keep pushing for changes in how the school was run.

"I haven't given up. I think some changes will be made," Philip Chandler II said yesterday from the University of Oklahoma's energy center in Norman, Okla. Chandler has been assistant director of the center since Nov. 1.

Chandler — who was suspended Oct. 28 by KSU President Raymond Burse — said he planned to take his complaints about Burse to Kentucky legislators; a national publication, the Chronicle of Higher Education; and possibly to the agency that accredits KSU.



"As they say Burse

in the military, you can use standoff technology: Have your aircraft carrier a few hundred miles away and launch your missiles from there," Chandler said of his plan to continue criticizing Burse.

Burse suspended Chandler after Chandler refused to follow instructions from Mary L. Smith, a black vice president. Chandler, who is white, said Ms. Smith's order to give preference to a minority in the search for a department chair was racist.

He also accused Burse of dictatorial management and stifling academic freedom.

KSU's regents ended Chandler's suspension Nov. 10, but left it to Burse to decide whether to demote him. Burse had told Chandler to report to work by yesterday or resign.

Students, faculty members and alumni had urged the regents to punish Chandler.

Regents defended KSU's efforts to hire minorities, but said they could not fire or punish Chandler because he was a tenured professor.

# UK one of 48 schools picked for IBM program

## Focus will be on computers in manufacturing

By Andrew Oppmann

Herald-Leader staff writer

IBM will donate more than \$250,000 worth of equipment and software to the University of Kentucky to teach better ways to use computers in manufacturing, the corporation announced yesterday. UK was one of 48 U.S. colleges and universities picked by International Business Machines Corp. to participate in the education partner-

ship program, according to a news release from IBM's Rye Brook, N.Y. office.

"We've worked hard to forge a partnership between the university and IBM," said Gene Williams, UK's vice president for information services. "We were selected out of an awfully large group, so we're pleased."

Williams said UK would run its program out of its robotics center

and Lexington Community College.

"We will be trying to show how the computer can be used as a tool to release from IBM's Rye Brook, N.Y. and manufacturing, such as design work," he said.

UK will receive IBM equipment plus necessary IBM software and consulting and technical support.

"That software can be pretty pricey," Williams said. "That alone is worth a lot of money."

IBM said it picked the 48 institutions based on their course

offerings, commitment to computer education and the number of graduates in related fields. Each institution must provide demonstrations, training and classes to its faculty members and students, local industry, IBM and its customers.

"IBM is in a unique position to be able to make available... advanced equipment and software that they will be able to use to develop faculty and student courses," IBM spokesman Clay Bowers said in the news release.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1988

## Francis S. Hutchins, educator

Francis S. Hutchins died Monday, 49 years after becoming the president of a small college nestled in the shadows of the Appalachian Mountains in the town of Berea. The state is saddened by his death, because he brought Kentucky a measure of caring, of intellectual curiosity, of principle that will never be replaced.

Francis Hutchins, 86 when he died, was a man of two regions. Early in his life, Hutchins worked as a teacher in China. He returned there after retiring from Berea College in 1967. Until his death, he traveled that country with his wife, Dr. Louise Gilman Hutchins.

The bulk of his work — the job that Kentucky will remember — came at Berea. Francis Hutchins took on a rather unglamorous chore when he became president of Berea College in 1939: to give poor chil-

education. Over the five decades he headed Berea, Hutchins succeeded admirably in that goal. He hired an excellent faculty, raised scholarship money, bolstered the school's work-study program.

And he came to know the region Berea served. With his wife, Hutchins supported programs to provide for the health of expectant mothers. He traveled widely in the mountains that provided Berea with its students.

Hutchins believed deeply in the worth of a liberal arts education. During Hutchins' tenure at Berea, that college provided one of the most notable liberal arts programs in the country. Its academic program offered an outstanding opportunity to students who otherwise would have had no chance of a liberal arts education.

That tradition continues today at Berea, the living legacy of Francis

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky.

# Kernel editorial says this should be it for Sutton

LEXINGTON — University of Kentucky basketball coach Eddie Sutton has termed an editorial in the student newspaper urging him and his entire coaching staff to step down at the end of the season "a little unusual."

"But as I've said before, I'm very pleased to be here in Kentucky and I plan on coaching here a long while," Sutton said.

The editorial, appearing Wednesday in The Kentucky Kernel, said that "it would be honorable for Sutton and his staff to announce they are stepping down at the end of the season, but if Sutton does not understand the need for the basketball program to start over, the UK administration should buy out his contract."

The Kernel, which is published Monday through Friday, is independent of the university, said C.A. Duane Bonifer, the newspaper's editorial editor.

UK acting athletics director Joe Burch agreed.

"It's the opinion of the editorial staff of the Kentucky Kernel," Burch said Wednesday in a statement. "It speaks for itself. I have no comment."

Bonifer said in a telephone interview late Wednesday that the editorial said it would cost \$166,668, including severance pay, to buy out Sutton's contract, which has one more year left on it.

Efforts by The Associated Press to confirm that figure with the university were not immediately successful late Wednesday.

In the editorial, the newspaper said that with Sutton's "program facing 18 allegations and possible probation, it is evident Sutton should be removed from the No. 1 coaching job in the nation."

"By making it clear now that this season will be Sutton's and the rest of the coaching staff's last season at UK, the university would send a clear signal to the NCAA that it is taking appropriate action to restore integrity and honesty to its program," the editorial added.

"When former Athletic Director Cliff Hagan stepped down earlier this month, it helped remove some of the tarnish from UK's image," the editorial said, "but by allowing the coaching staff to remain, the dark cloud of suspicion and mistrust still lingers over Memorial Coliseum."

"Buying out Sutton's contract would not be a comment on his character or guilt, but instead a demonstration by the university that it is serious about cleaning up

it's men's basketball program," the editorial said.

The editorial also asked the university to request that a delay be granted in its response to the NCAA allegations in the hope that the NCAA would lessen the severity of any penalties if the suggested staff changes took place.

"UK could show the public that while trophies and championships are nice to win, it is more important to have a basketball program that is committed to honesty and a high level of integrity," the editorial said.

The paper, which is distributed free, has a circulation of about 17,000 — predominantly on campus, Bonifer said.

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1988

## UK has top freshman enrollment in the state

By Andrew Oppmann  
Herald-Leader staff writer

The University of Kentucky topped the state in incoming freshman enrollment for this academic year, according to preliminary figures released yesterday by the Council on Higher Education.

This fall, 2,930 freshmen enrolled at UK, representing a 7 percent increase over the 2,739 freshmen enrolled at UK during the 1987-88 academic year, said Joanne Lang, the council's deputy executive director for planning.

Western Kentucky University reported the state's second-highest enrollment — 2,860 freshmen this semester, Ms. Lang said. Western's enrollment was 30 fewer than last year's mark. The Associated Press yesterday incorrectly reported that Western had the largest enrollment of incoming freshmen.

Ms. Lang said figures for the state's other four-year universities were not available. She said the council would prepare a final report on enrollment in the next few weeks.

UK spokesman Ralph Derickson said this year's Lexington campus enrollment of 22,824 was up by 1.6 percent from last year's 22,461. This year's enrollment in the community college system was 33,063, an 11 percent increase from last year's 29,776.

Total enrollment for the Lexington campus and the community colleges this year was 55,887, a 7 percent increase over last year's figure of 52,237.

"Enrollment seems to be up across the state for the last couple of years," UK Registrar Randall Dahl said. He said UK "would like to think our selective admissions policy may be one of the causes."

"We've tried to increase interest in what's going on here academically, and that draws more students here that might have gone elsewhere."

Also yesterday, Morehead State University reported a 24 percent increase in incoming freshman enrollment. Spokeswoman Judith Yancy said 1,404 freshmen came to the university this year, compared with 1,177 last year. 1464

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1988

### Corrections

An Associated Press article in Friday's Herald-Leader incorrectly said that Western Kentucky University's incoming freshman enrollment this year was the largest among the state's universities. The University of Kentucky was the largest.

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1988

## Louie Nunn has set sights on No. 2 federal farm post

By ROBERT T. GARRETT  
Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Former Gov. Louie B. Nunn has told fellow Republicans that he would like to serve as deputy agriculture secretary in the Bush administration, he confirmed last night.

Nunn, who was governor from 1967-71, said he would like to take his experience as a farmer, lawyer and administrator to Washington and play a key role in fashioning the 1990 farm bill.

Nunn said he set his cap for the No. 2 job in the Department of Agriculture after talking to a lot of farmers while campaigning for Bush this fall in rural Kentucky.

"I just sort of passed the word that I was interested to people, and they put my name in the hopper," Nunn said.

Nunn noted that as governor he successfully worked with a Democrat-controlled legislature, which he said suggests he would be effective in dealing with Congress.

Asked about the deputy secretary's function as the day-to-day manager of a vast bureaucracy, Nunn, 64, said he is up to the task. "When I was governor, I got along very well with 30,000 to 33,000 employees," he said.

Nunn said he has received pledges of support from U.S. Sen. Mitch McConnell, R-Ky., and a national co-chairman of the Bush cam-

paign, 5th District Rep. Harold "Hal" Rogers, Bush's state chairman; and South Carolina Sen. Strom Thurmond.

"I haven't been able to catch up with Jim Bunning and Larry Hopkins," Nunn said of the two other GOP House members from Kentucky.

Nunn said he doesn't "feel like I have a call" on Bush as a result of the role he played in the recent campaign.

Nunn served on Bush's Southern Steering Committee, a panel of GOP elder statesmen. He said he "spoke for Bush in probably half of the counties" in Kentucky.

"I'll just let it take its course," he said of his prospects for the job. "If I don't get it, I'll just go right along farming."

Nunn owns and operates Warriors Trail, an 850-acre tobacco, dairy and beef-cattle farm that straddles the Barren-Metcalf county line.

He said he recently has wound down his law practice and business involvements. Since he was governor, Nunn has had interests in coal, cellular telephones and housing development.

The current deputy agriculture secretary, Peter Myers, a former Missouri farmer and GOP activist, is a top candidate to succeed outgoing Secretary Richard Lyng, the Washington Post has reported. Missouri Rep. Thomas Coleman is the other front-runner, the Post said.

# Public favors higher taxes to improve schools, poll says

Associated Press — A majority of high school — 52 percent.

LOUISVILLE — A majority of Kentuckians said the state's public school systems need more money to provide a good education and they would be willing to pay higher taxes to provide the necessary funding, a poll found.

The Bluegrass State Poll, published in a copyright story in Sunday's editions of The Courier-Journal, also found that residents of some of Kentucky's poorest regions thought their school systems were worse off financially and the quality of education was not up to par with other districts.

Overall, the poll found that 65 percent of the 808 Kentucky adults questioned said they would be willing to pay higher taxes for improving education. Twenty-six percent opposed higher taxes and 4 percent said their response would depend on the size of any increase. The rest gave other answers or said they didn't know.

Among respondents supporting higher taxes for education:

- People with children in public schools, 72 percent.
- Those 18 to 34 years old, 79 percent.
- Those who had gone to college, 73 percent.

It was lowest among those 50 and older — 51 percent — and those who hadn't graduated from

When asked if their schools were better or worse off financially, 46 percent said their schools were about the same as most others; 30 percent said their schools were better off; 14 percent said they were worse off; the rest said they didn't know.

Forty-eight percent said children in their communities had about the same chance to get a good education as most others in Kentucky; 34 percent said their chances were better; 12 percent said they were worse; and 6 percent said they didn't know.

Almost 90 percent of those who said their schools were worse off financially and offered less opportunity for children also said they thought most schools needed money. About 75 percent of these groups said they would be willing to pay higher taxes for the schools.

In Eastern and south-central Kentucky, where some of the poorest school districts are, about one in four residents said that their schools were worse off financially. They also thought the children in their communities had less opportunity to get a good education than children at most other schools in the state.

Fewer than one in 10 people living elsewhere in Kentucky felt this way.

More than 40 percent of those from the state's most urban counties — Jefferson, Fayette, Boone, Campbell and Kenton — said their schools were financially better off and offered better educational opportunities than most other schools in the state. Only about 25 percent of those in rural areas had the same opinion.

Still, many think their schools are on an equal footing with most others. Even in Eastern and south-central Kentucky, 48 percent said their schools were about the same as others financially and 52 percent said their schools offered about the same educational opportunities.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson has said he wants to call a special session of the General Assembly sometime early next year to enact school reforms. Although he opposes a tax increase to pay for desired changes, legislators say higher taxes may be necessary.

The House Education Committee plans to announce a "working paper" containing its proposals for school reforms by Saturday. Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan, its chairman, said last week that "we have been talking about revenue from tax sources."

The poll, conducted from Nov. 14 to 19, has a margin of error of plus or minus 3.5 percentage points.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1988

## 6 months after near-fatal accident, Maysville mayor is thinking about work

Associated Press

MAYSVILLE — More than six months after an automobile accident nearly killed her, Mayor Harriett Cartmell hopes to return to city government this week.

Cartmell, 66, has been recovering in the Ohio Valley Manor nursing home in Ripley, Ohio, eight miles north of Maysville.

On May 26, the mayor was alone in her car when it crashed head-on into a utility pole.

"I was unconscious for several days," she said, noting that doctors considered her near death.

"I had a skull fracture, a deep brain injury, a broken shoulder, a broken collar bone and a broken ankle. I think that's all. That's enough, anyhow."

Now, a black patch over her left eye is the only visible reminder of her injuries.

But she said: "I have double vision in my left eye. The eye was in real bad shape, but it is coming around. The doctor says he can fix it pretty easy. I hope so. I wear the patch because the double vision drives me crazy."

Cartmell and the city council often have been at odds on various

"I'd like to go to the city commission meeting on Dec. 8. It will depend on how I feel and if someone can take me."

— Harriett Cartmell

city issues, but Mayor Pro Tem Rick Litton said the council would welcome her back.

"We've been putting the pieces together the best we can," Litton said. "We miss her input in making decisions. We have tried to follow her programs."

The council could have declared the mayor's office vacant after 60 days, Litton said, but it never considered that option.

"We feel she was elected, and as long as we thought she would return someday, we have kept the seat open," he said.

Cartmell said she hadn't decided whether she would seek a second term next year.

"I'll have to see how I continue to get along. I sure didn't think I'd be gone this long," she said.

Cartmell visited Maysville on Thanksgiving to be with friends and family who had gathered from across the country at her home.

"She really enjoyed that," said her son, David Cartmell.

But Cartmell isn't sure when his mother can return home to stay.

"It's mainly a case of her getting her physical strength back," he said.

The mayor is undergoing physical therapy at the nursing home.

"I'd like to go to the city commission meeting on Dec. 8," she said. "It will depend on how I feel and if someone can take me."



# Faculty complaints mar UK merit-award system

By Jamie Lucke  
Herald-Leader education writer

A million-dollar plan to reward the cream of the University of Kentucky faculty may have curdled, say some observers who called it a promising idea poorly executed.

UK President David Roselle started merit awards last spring. Twenty percent of the faculty members got renewable grants of \$2,500 on July 1, the first day of the budget year. Roselle has said he wants to increase the number of grants next year.

The complaints — that the awards were marred by confusion, subjectivity and lack of openness — are part of an issue that goes beyond UK.

One of the hottest questions in the debate about education reform has centered on financial incentives. Almost everyone likes the concept of rewarding superior performance, but incentive systems have been thorny to put into place.

Art Gallaher, who as chancellor of UK's Lexington campus awarded 262 grants worth \$655,000, chalked up the complaints to disgruntled losers.

"Any time you have that kind of process, not everybody's going to be happy. I've heard some complaints," Gallaher said, but "I've heard more positive comments."

Gallaher said the selection process would be studied and fine-tuned before the next round of awards.

Political science professor William Lyons said sore losers did not account for all the carping. "I can't believe the amount of concern being expressed is simply people who didn't get" the awards. "At least the people I hear include some who did get it and don't understand what the basis of it was."

UK senate president Loys Mathers, professor of agricultural economics, said the program sparked "considerable concern."

"It was not well understood among faculty," nor perhaps among department chairmen, he said. "There appears to be support for the principle," he said, but "concerns about the process."

Several professors pointed to a contrast in the selection process — and in faculty satisfaction levels — between the UK Chandler Medical Center and the main campus. The chancellors of the two sectors set up different processes for choosing the winners.

Medical faculty members were more satisfied with the program than those on the main campus, said Mary Sue Coleman, a faculty trustee and professor of biochemistry in the medical school.

One key difference: Medical faculty members received information about the program and were much more involved in choosing the recipients.

Also, Coleman said, the task was easier because the medical

faculty is smaller and less diverse.

Medical faculty members could nominate colleagues or themselves. Then five advisory committees helped choose their college's nominees. Finally, an eight-member committee advised medical center Chancellor Peter Bosomworth, who chose the 112 winners.

By contrast, faculty members on the rest of the Lexington campus said they received little or no information about the grants. Some faculty members — such as associate math professor Robert Molzon — were unaware of the program until they heard rumors after the grants were awarded.

"Faculty are disillusioned and disappointed that they were uninformed and in no way able to participate," said JoAnn Rogers, a professor of library and information science.

Nominations were made exclusively by department chairmen. Then the deans trimmed the list and sent it to the chancellor, who made the selections with advice from two faculty committees — one that reviewed tenured or senior professors and one that reviewed younger, non-tenured professors.

Gallaher did not require "peer review" until after the nominations had been made by the department chairmen and deans, although some chairmen and deans conferred with advisory committees.

Lyons said there was "less rumbling" from the medical sector "because there was more explanation and understanding of what they were trying to accomplish."

"I don't think we ever heard on this side of campus from the chancellor's level on down any statement of what they hoped to accomplish with this."

Dan Smith, an associate professor of history, said the winners "were sort of handpicked in a fairly arbitrary, highly subjective fashion."

Rupert Pickens, chairman of the French department, said when he was nominating he thought the grants were to reward research achievements. But the results suggested that service was equally

important.

"The lack of written instructions didn't clarify matters much at all," he said.

Engineering mechanics professor Donald C. Leigh, a committee member who advised Gallaher, said the committee was rushed. He also said future judging should be organized along academic disciplines so that scientists, for example, would not be judging musicians.

But another committee member, James Donnelly, a marketing professor, said the selection process "seemed to work very well. I don't think anybody could argue with the results, and I have a feeling few people are arguing with the results."

A third merit process was used in the community college system. Chancellor Charles Wethington awarded \$1,250 grants to the 13 percent or 14 percent of the faculty who earned the highest rating possible on the existing evaluation system.

Roselle initiated the grants at a time when UK salaries — already trailing other major universities — were losing ground. Raises, which have lagged behind the cost of living for several years, averaged only 2 percent. But as always, they were handed out on the basis of merit, with some professors receiving less than 2 percent and some considerably more.

The grants — which faculty members may use however they choose — were seen as incentives to prevent faculty members from deserting UK in tough times.

Roselle, who declined comment for this article, sought money from several sources, including athletics, the medical center and student-fee increases, to start the grants and boost support for academic programs.

Faculty members receiving merit raises are using the \$2,500 to buy equipment and books, pay for professional travel, hire research assistants — or as a salary supplement.

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Herald-Leader staff writer Jaye Beeler contributed to this article.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1988

## Wildcats win where it counts

On the field, the University of Kentucky Wildcats posted a 5-6 record. Off the field, they did much better.

The record of the Kentucky football team is a refreshing reminder that the term "student-athlete" still means something in the world of big-time sports. For four of the past five years, Kentucky has led the Southeastern Conference in the number of players named to the All-

Academic football team. This year, 11 players made the squad. Since Jerry Claiborne took over the team in 1982, the All-Academic team has sported 51 Wildcats, six more than second-place schools Vanderbilt and Mississippi.

Some people think the most important contest is on the field. Others, like Claiborne and his Cats, know that there are more important ways to score the game.

# College admissions exams failing the test, critics say

By John Camper

Chicago Tribune

**CHICAGO**—Yesterday, thousands of nervous high school students took a college entrance exam. Next Saturday, thousands more will take another one. Both tests are becoming more widely used even as more critics question their usefulness.

Either the Scholastic Aptitude Test, given yesterday, or the American College Test must be taken for admission to almost every four-year college and university.

Yet a six-year study by two researchers from the University of Delaware concluded recently that SAT scores were practically worthless at helping colleges decide which students to admit.

"For the vast majority of colleges, an admissions policy that ignores the SAT admits almost the same freshman class as an admissions policy that includes the SAT," wrote James Crouse, professor of educational studies and sociology, and Dale Trusheim, assistant director of institutional research and strategic planning.

Although the study concentrated on the SAT, which is widely used by Eastern schools, Crouse said the findings would hold true for the ACT.

Crouse and Trusheim predicted the college grade point average for 2,781 students, first by using only high school grades, then by using high school grades plus test scores. Then they compared the predictions to students' actual performance in college.

They found that the use of test scores enabled colleges to make

**'For the vast majority of colleges, an admissions policy that ignores the SAT admits almost the same freshman class as an admissions policy that includes the SAT.'**

—University of Delaware study

only 2.7 more correct admissions decisions for every 100 applicants. When they studied how many students actually completed college and received a bachelor's degree, they found that the use of test scores added only an additional one to two correct predictions for every 1,000 applicants.

The researchers also contended that the SAT, for reasons that are still under debate, discriminates against black and low-income applicants, who tend to have lower test scores than white and affluent students. The study provides new ammunition for longtime critics of admissions tests, such as the National Center for Fair and Open Testing in Cambridge, Mass. The center has contended for years that the tests are elitist, useless and biased against women, minorities and the poor.

"These multiple-choice tests are a very inefficient measure of a person's ability to perform in a non-multiple-choice environment, such as college or real life," said Robert A. Schaeffer, the group's public education director. Noting that women score lower than men on the SAT and ACT but get higher grades in both high school and college, he said, "Either all the high schools and colleges are wrong or the tests are wrong."

Surprisingly, studies show that some college admissions directors say they pay scant attention to test scores when they decide which students to admit.

When Bowdoin College, a highly regarded school in Brunswick, Maine, decided to make entrance exams optional in 1969, critics said the experiment would not last long. Almost 20 years later, Bowdoin spokesman Richard Mersereau said the college had no intention of going back to the old policy. He said repeated studies had shown only a tiny difference in college grades between students who submitted test scores and those who did not.

"We feel we're attracting students with a wider variety of backgrounds and interests than we did before," he said. "Everyone says tests are not all that necessary. Then the way to show that is by not requiring them."

Yet hardly any colleges have followed Bowdoin's lead. On the contrary, more and more are requiring the tests, even as the number of college-age students declines, forcing many colleges to become less selective.

In the last 10 years, the number of colleges requiring the SAT rose 33 percent, to 1,600; the number requiring the ACT rose 11 percent, to 3,000. There is some overlap in those figures, because some colleges accept either test.

"It's a public relations symbol of so-called 'selectivity,'" Schaeffer said.

"They only require the SAT because they think it gives them prestige. Everybody else is doing it, it's the fashion, and it doesn't cost

colleges a thing because students have to pay a fee to take it."

The man who oversees the SAT agrees. "Some colleges would not give up requiring a test even if they used it very seldom," said Robert Cameron, executive director for research and development of the College Board, which administers the SAT. "They would not want to demonstrate publicly that the test was unimportant because that would imply this college isn't selective."

Cameron said he thought that methodological flaws by the two Delaware researchers led to an understatement of the value of the SAT. Beyond that, he said, it's "baloney" to suggest that the only purpose of the test is to help colleges make better admissions decisions. The most important use of test scores, he said, is to help students decide which colleges to apply to.

Yet some admissions directors say they are concerned that capable students may be scared out of applying because their test scores are below a college's average. Others say the average student probably knows he's not going to make it at a top school without looking at his SAT scores.

In short, many admissions directors and test-makers say students should stop worrying so much about the tests and stop spending so much money on coaching courses and "beat-the-test" books.

But the students know better. They know that they have to get high marks on a preliminary version of the SAT called the PSAT to get a prestigious National Merit Scholarship.

And unless you are near the top of your class, a low ACT score can keep you out of some state universities.

"The colleges all will tell you that the single best predictor of success is high school grades," said Donald Offermann, assistant superintendent for academic affairs at Oak Park-River Forest High School near Chicago, which offers its students free ACT coaching by a private company.

"Then you look at the admissions standards at the University of Illinois and there's a computer formula that swings between ACT scores and class rank. Don't tell me that test doesn't mean anything."

According to the National Center for Fair and Open Testing, nearly 300 colleges and universities require minimum test scores for admission. But it lists only 40 that

do not require the SAT or ACT.

The only ones in the Midwest are Columbia College, Chicago; Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; Franklin University, Columbus, Ohio; Wright State University, Dayton, Ohio; Cleary College, Ypsilanti, Mich.; and Washburn University, Topeka, Kan.

For the student who is dead set against taking a college entrance exam, counselors point out one other way to get a bachelor's degree and avoid the tests: Go to a community college for your first year or two of college, make good grades and then transfer to a four-year institution.

# Let's reflect seriously before solving school problems (again)

By Harry Caudill

We are hearing much talk about the need for new "programs" to solve the problems of Kentucky's schools. The Pritchard Committee for Academic Excellence and the Shakertown Round Table have produced studies that purport to show a desperate need for increased school financing, and that more money will translate into a lot more learning. Before we adopt these notions, we should see ourselves and the state in a historical perspective as regards school programs that were started with much ballyhoo and at great expense, then failed.

It may come as a surprise to many that 70 years ago, Kentucky was mightily shaken by a campaign to drive illiteracy from the state. Originating in Rowan County, it spread to all parts of Kentucky. Virtually all counties were swept up in a program of "moonlight schools" to teach illiterate adults to read and write.

The program was so successful that the moonlight schools were eventually closed with a formal explanation that illiteracy was a thing of the past in Kentucky. Soon thereafter, it became apparent that the commonwealth's illiteracy rate was about as high as before the commotion began. Illiteracy levels are still scandalously high — literacy is general, and only a relative handful read books.

In the 1948 campaign Earle Clements and Lawrence Wetherby were elected governor and lieutenant governor on a good schools platform. They were honestly dedicated to getting the people out of

the mud with a system of rural highways, and into modern school facilities. The studies were made, the projections were calculated as to funding requirements, and in 1954 the Minimum Foundation Program for schools was made law.

The new roads would enable school buses to run. The buses would allow schools to be consolidated. The "old field schools" would disappear.

In 1960, Gov. Bert Combs secured from the legislature a 3 percent general sales tax, with most of the money going to the schools. Dramatic changes ensued.

The new roads had begun to take on systematic patterns. Schools began to rise at strategic points by these roads. Each of them contained eight or more classrooms, plus restrooms, library rooms and kitchen and dining rooms. Books began to grace the new shelves. Central heating eliminated the old pot-bellied stoves. By past standards, the new consolidated schools were palatial. Teacher salaries in Eastern Kentucky rose from about \$150 a month for nine months to today's nearly \$2,000 per month for 12 months.

All this was planned, and came to pass, in accordance with the plans.

It all fell short. The better-educated teachers, the libraries, the lunchrooms, the new roads and the school buses, the new classrooms and the special education programs all combined to produce the 1988 "mess" in Kentucky's schools. The old serpent put on a bright new skin but remained mired deeply in petty politics. Today, the schools generate more lethargy than innovation.

Like the moonlight schools, the Minimum Foundation Program has been a flop when measured against actual results in learning.

Then came the 1960s, with the "War on Poverty" aided by all manner of school "enrichment" programs. These efforts bore such euphemistic titles as "Head Start" and "Upward Bound," and were calculated to end all repression of and discrimination against deprived schoolchildren and bring all of them into the "mainstream." They, too, fell far short of expectations, otherwise the current failings of our schools would not have come to pass.

These are only a few of the failed school programs that our education experts have devised for us. A new crop of such experts stands ready to supply us with similar undertakings far into the 21st century.

Before Kentuckians — and the state's Appalachian counties in particular — commit themselves to more cumbersome, broad-based school improvements, they should draw back for serious reflection. Before an idea is made the basis of an expensive general "program," let it be first tried on an experimental basis at a few schools here and yonder — at Elkhorn City, at Cowan Elementary, in Lewis County, or Harlan or Boyd or Menifee. Determine by experience whether the proposal will work.

If it fails, the typical school district will avoid the cost and dead weight of an additional assistant superintendent, program writers, program directors, coordinators and expeditors. Once a bureaucracy has taken on new flesh, it is nearly impossible to make it shrink back to its old size.

For a long time, it has been presumed that poverty and poor school performance result entirely from personal handicaps or a lack of opportunity. This presumption was accepted by President Lyndon Johnson and his anti-poverty planners in the 1960s and is now standard doctrine. But is it true? It certainly deserves to be restudied.

Few people ever began life in America under heavier handicaps and more severe deprivations than Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Edison, but personal ambition brought them to greatness.

Motivation, or the lack of it, appear to be the great determinants of human destiny. Perhaps the next public school program should be aimed at achieving cultural change in the state, a change that would convince parents and their school age children that education is vital to them and to the nation. Without such cultural change conventional school programs will continue to fail, poverty and ignorance will deepen, and foreigners will continue to buy up America. The next school reform movement should be aimed at the living room rather than the classroom.

As matters now stand the classroom is being crushed by the home's parental unconcern, blaring televisions, and endless blather about ballgames.



## APPALACHIAN VOICES

### The author

Harry Caudill, a writer and historian, lives in Letcher County. *Appalachian Voices* is a weekly feature about life in Eastern Kentucky. Readers interested in contributing to this feature should write to David Holwerk, editorial page editor, Herald-Leader, Main Street at Midland Avenue, Lexington, Ky. 40507. Articles cannot be acknowledged or returned.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Thursday, December 1, 1988

## 'The Glow of Christmas' theme for party hosted by MSU president, wife

"The Glow of Christmas" will be the theme for the 1988 Christmas dinner party to be hosted by Morehead State University President and Mrs. C. Nelson Grote on Friday, Dec. 16, at the Adron Doran University Center.

The 7:30 p.m. dinner will be preceded by a social period beginning at 6:30 p.m.

"Mrs. Grote and I invite all of our friends from the campus community — students, faculty/staff, former employees — as well as our alumni and friends from the community to join us as we launch the holiday season," Dr. Grote said.

Tickets for the \$12.50 per plate dinner must be reserved by 4:30 p.m. Dec. 13, according to Anna Mae Riggle, dinner ticket chairman. Reservations may be made for table parties of any size or just by individuals by calling her at 783-2071.

Special holiday entertainment and decorations are being planned by the dinner committee.

Committee members are Harlen Hamm, Leo Blair, Dot Collis, Barbara Fossett, Karen Franklin, Teri Giles, Shirley Hamilton, William Layne, Charlie Moore, Martha Norris, Joe Sartor and Marge Thomas.



## Books

## A lot of professor-bashing — and also the ring of truth

By Jamie Lucke

Milwaukee journalist Charles J. Sykes has waded into the debate over what's ailing higher education with a blistering indictment of professors.

In *ProfScam: Professors and the Demise of Higher Education*, Sykes portrays an underworked, overpaid American "professoriate" that is openly hostile to teaching.

He cites individuals who won awards for their teaching but were denied tenure (fired, in other words) because their research and writing were deemed inadequate by other professors.

Such casualties include Stephen Ferriolo at Stanford and Bruce Tiffney at Yale. At Harvard, Alan Brinkley was axed, even though he won an American Book award and a teaching award. On his last day,

## The book

*ProfScam: Professors and the Demise of Higher Education*, by Charles J. Sykes, Regnery Gateway, (\$18.95.)

## The reviewer

Jamie Lucke covers higher education for the Herald-Leader. More than 500 students gave him a standing ovation.

Meanwhile, the task of educating students is relegated to what Sykes calls the academic underclass. These are graduate students and temporary or part-time "gypsy" faculty who earn barely poverty

wages and, in many cases, barely speak English.

The big losers are the students, who are herded by the hundreds into lecture halls at state-supported universities around the country. They arrive eagerly, but may well go four years without ever speaking to a real professor, Sykes says.

This arrangement frees the professors to churn out useless research, written in impenetrable "profspeak" for obscure journals that serve no purpose other than padding professors' resumes, according to Sykes.

The universities will be saved only when they are forced to break away from the academic culture," Sykes concludes.

There's a whole lot of professor-bashing going in these 304 pages. Sykes sometimes seems too eager to

indict a whole profession on the basis of a few blatant cases of bogus research or greed.

At the same time, elements of Sykes' disturbing view of higher education have a distinct ring of truth for anyone who has been a student at a large research university — say, the University of Kentucky.

The book is quite entertaining and seems to have more mass appeal than last year's improbable best-seller about higher education, *The Closing of the American Mind*. Sykes takes an oblique swipe at that book's author, Allan Bloom.

He notes that experts have blamed the problems in higher education on many culprits, including teen-age sex and the Walkman radio, both of which Bloom decried.

Sykes, on the other hand, places the blame squarely and venomously

on professors.

At times, he becomes a bit shrill as he unloads. One wonders, too, if Sykes isn't blaming the victims. After all, the loudest complaints about the increasing demand for research often come from professors.

Sykes acknowledges that there are good teachers on college campuses — "renegades . . . (who) keep the tiny flame of learning alive" — and he says they must be part of reforming universities.

Sykes prescribes some pretty radical changes. He says tenure, which offers profs lifelong job security, should be replaced with fixed-term contracts. He calls on legislatures, governors and trustees to restore accountability to the universities. He says states should require professors at tax-supported schools

to teach at least nine hours a week.

Sykes, a former adjunct professor of journalism at the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee, is the son of a professor. A magazine article, by his late father, "The Sorcerers and the 7 1/2 Hour Week," inspired the book.

Sykes, who accuses the professoriate of extreme intolerance of non-conformists, has clearly stepped on a few toes in academia.

After his book was excerpted in the Milwaukee Journal magazine, the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Donna Shalala, issued a statement denouncing the piece and saying Sykes didn't understand what a research university is about.

Sykes shot back: "I do understand what a research university is, and that's the problem."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1988

NCAA probe not planned,  
Western president says

BOWLING GREEN (AP) — The NCAA does not plan a probe into allegations of improprieties made by some former Western Kentucky basketball players, WKU president Thomas Meredith said.

Meredith said he was told by David Berst, the NCAA director of enforcement, that no probe of the Western program was in progress, "nor did he expect one."

The Courier-Journal, in a story in August, quoted eight former Western basketball players who said they received money, clothes and free transportation through boosters and coaches between 1981-86, when Clem Haskins was head coach. Haskins, who is now at Minnesota, denied the allegations.

LOIS McALLISTER

Frankfort

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1988

## EKU receives equipment from IBM

RICHMOND — International Business Machines Corp. has given Eastern Kentucky University \$100,800 worth of equipment to support instruction in industrial technology.

Some of the equipment will be used in a new plastics laboratory, said Kenneth Hansson, dean of the College of Applied Arts and Technology.

"Our programs are designed to prepare plant managers of the future. IBM has helped provide additional practical, hands-on experience so important to an industrial technology program," he said.

IBM has provided gifts totaling nearly \$200,000 to EKU academic programs since 1986 and provides educational opportunities to EKU students through a cooperative education program, EKU spokesman Ron Harrell said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1988

## KSU not a 'family'

The Kentucky State University students quoted in The (Frankfort) State Journal who said, "It's like a family; if you have an argument, you're not going to take it outside the family," and "Going public wasn't necessary," voice the kind of thinking that has kept Kentucky at the bottom of the education barrel — that administrators at state-supported schools have no accountability to taxpayers.

No one should expect taxpayers to feel good about paying the high taxes we already pay, much less be willing to pay more, if the institutions they support aren't required to account for what goes on within the institutions, especially with the money they spend.

For example, last year, it was reported that KSU faculty received raises. I looked forward to having the extra money to pay for repairs made on my house and car during the summer. But a few weeks before the fall term started, I received a letter saying that in the future, KSU faculty would be paid two weeks in arrears. Not only did the amount of my raise disappear, but also an additional 1.4 percent. Two weeks of my pay is drawing interest in the state Treasury, while I pay additional interest on credit charges that I have to stretch out twice as long as I'd planned. Taxpayers have a right to know that at KSU, the money allocated for raises was not spent for raises.

If KSU is a "family," someone is guilty of "child abuse."

# Lawmakers, governor say relations better

By AL GROSS  
and JOHN VOSKUHL  
Staff Writers

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Top leaders of the General Assembly said yesterday morning that their relations with Gov. Wallace Wilkinson have improved during the special legislative session to establish a state lottery.

But rumblings of the often stormy relationship between the governor and lawmakers were heard in the afternoon, as Wilkinson apparently became upset with House Speaker Don Blandford's repeated criticism of the governor's quick call of the session.

Blandford said last night that he still considers his relations with Wilkinson to be as good as they were after they had a "heart-to-heart" meeting on Wednesday — their first private session in five months.

"I felt good about it," Blandford said soon after a morning news conference with Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose, who also said his relations with Wilkinson had improved this week.

Wilkinson could not be reached for comment, but House Majority Leader Greg Stumbo said the governor called him yesterday afternoon to express worry and puzzlement over Blandford's criticism at the news conference and frustration over being unable to reach Blandford to discuss the matter. "He was worried that he might have

said something or that Speaker Blandford might have gotten upset with him," Stumbo said. "He was puzzled as to what sparked that reaction." Stumbo said Wilkinson told him he would keep trying to call Blandford, who later declined to say if Wilkinson had reached him.

Blandford did say he could understand why Wilkinson would be upset with an afternoon newspaper's brief account of the news conference, which highlighted Blandford's criticism but did not mention his and Rose's comments about improved relations with Wilkinson.

Blandford told reporters that the House Democratic Caucus voted on the first day of the session to defer Wilkinson's plan for spending lottery profits because the governor had ignored House leaders' "very respectful" request that the session be delayed until January.

"I think the governor put us in a bad situation in calling a session prior to working out the details. You don't call the General Assembly into special session and throw a 44-page bill ... and say 'Get in here and pass this thing.' He ought to know

we weren't going to do that."

Rose agreed that it would have been better to delay the session until early January, when legislators will convene anyway for a short organizational session. He and Blandford had said the same thing last month.

Blandford also noted, however, that Wilkinson has promised never to call another special session before reaching some agreements with the General Assembly, and that the governor would have won passage of more parts of the lottery bill if he had delayed the current session.

A House committee is rewriting the bill to give the legislature more influence over the lottery and the governor less.

That apparently has not damaged legislative relations with Wilkinson, according to what Rose and Blandford said yesterday.

"We've gotten along well during the session," Blandford said, adding that he probably should not have repeated his criticism of the governor.

"I was just repeating something I felt strongly about," he said. "If it offended him, I'm sorry."

Rose said: "I definitely think there has been an improvement in relations, at least between myself and the governor. I have talked with him practically every day since the session began."

Asked if Wilkinson had learned anything about legislative relations, Rose said, "I quit giving tests in 1966," the only school year in which he was a teacher. "I don't know if there is anything for him to learn or not." Rose said the governor and the General Assembly need to respect each other and work together. "I think the groundwork has been laid for that to happen."

Wilkinson has said he will call a special session on education early next year. Legislative leaders and his aides have said it would be futile to call one until there is some agreement between the two branches on what kind of legislation to pass.

Blandford noted that most House members have had little to do during the session, except attend brief floor sessions, because only two committees are meeting.

Some legislators appear to be drawing their pay without attending the sessions. In the House, an average of 85 of the 100 members have answered the chamber's convening roll call in this week's sessions. In the 38-member Senate, about 82 percent have answered the roll call.

In the House State Government

Committee and the Senate, legislators have heard testimony on aspects of lotteries that many say won't even be included in the legislation. But they are issues that legislators needed to be educated on before voting on any lottery measure, said Rep. Joe Barrows, D-Versailles, a member of that committee and the other one that met this week, the Appropriations and Revenue Committee.

Prior to the special session, Barrows had opposed convening one before the legislature had reached a consensus. But now, after having spent time reviewing the issues that surround the lottery, Barrows said, he has changed his mind. "I don't think we've squandered our time or money."

However, Sen. Ed O'Daniel, D-Springfield, said, "It seems incongruous that here we came into the special session on the lottery with a proposal that I don't think had any broad base of legislative support."

Rep. Joe Clarke, chairman of the appropriations panel, said that in ultimate terms the session will not be a waste of money. The committee voted this week to pay the estimated \$618,000 cost of the session from lottery profits. "It's probably worth the investment," he said. "It's important to do it right."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL  
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1988

## Wilkinson got the fight he promised in first year

By TOM LOFTUS  
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Throughout his campaign for governor, in his inaugural address a year ago this week, and in his two major speeches to the General Assembly last January, Wallace Wilkinson promised he would "fight" for fundamental change.

He would fight the status quo, fight the bureaucracy, fight the politicians.

And fight he did.

Wilkinson's combative, hands-on style was something Frankfort had not seen from a governor in years.

After a year in his first public office, Wilkinson says that he is winning his fight for change and that there is a "new spirit" across Kentucky.

The governor, who declined to be interviewed for this story, has been telling audiences recently that his fight has brought results. He has fulfilled most campaign promises, including his crusade for a state lottery, his pledge not to raise taxes, and his commitment to increase attention to rural counties.

But the fight has taken a toll.

It bruised many, most importantly, members of the General Assembly. The legislature fought back, scrapping his education package and a constitutional amendment that would have let him seek a second consecutive term.

Wilkinson's firmness in opposing a tax increase resulted in a lean budget that frustrated many interest groups. Many education advocates say the budget stalled education reform — a campaign priority of

(CONTINUED)

# Wilkinson's first-year successes tempered by fights

Continued

Wilkinson's that has yet to be accomplished.

## Legislative relations

Rep. Joe Clarke, the Danville Democrat who is chairman of the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee, said the politically inexperienced Wilkinson faced a formidable task in confronting an increasingly independent legislature.

"John Y. Brown and Martha Layne Collins also were inexperienced," Clarke said. "They suffered money problems. They faced independent legislatures. They also didn't have good first years."

Running for governor as a long-shot candidate from the world of business, not politics, Wilkinson garnered endorsements from only a handful of House members in the primary election.

Legislative leaders were never taken into his inner circle. Many, in fact, were angered by what they said were actions belying his pledge to cooperate.

They complained about his office's requirement that state agencies fill out a report when contacted by a legislator. They feared he would use his new political action committee to finance the campaigns of incumbent legislators' opponents. (Their fears were never realized.)

More significantly, they were confused over Wilkinson's sudden push for succession — an issue he did not propose in his campaign. When the Senate insisted on adding to the amendment provisions to increase legislative powers, Wilkinson reportedly threatened Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose that he would beat him at the polls.

Wilkinson played down such clashes.

Rose declined last week to recap the conflict over succession. "Certainly the relationship has been turbulent," he said.

House Speaker Don Blandford

also characterized the legislature's relationship with the governor as less than ideal.

"I have to say I'm just not comfortable with the situation," he said early last week.

The fragile nature of the relationship was evident on Friday. Even as Blandford and Rose were saying that relations with Wilkinson had improved, the governor reportedly became upset with Blandford's criticism of his quick call of the special legislative session on the lottery.

Wilkinson's Cabinet secretary, Richard "Smitty" Taylor, acknowledges that the administration has had its problems. "But to be fair to the governor," he said, "you should point out there's been some stubbornness on the other side."

Thus far at least, the lottery session appears to reflect an improving relationship. The governor has indicated that he will accept significant changes in his proposed lottery legislation — something he might not have done 11 months ago.

## Education

Much of the difficulty Wilkinson has had in dealing with lawmakers and interest groups is rooted in the lean budget he proposed, Clarke said.

The budget froze most scheduled increases for the school improvements passed during the special education session in 1985. It gave teachers raises of just 2 and 5 percent in the two years of the biennium.

Universities suffered worse — getting almost no increase this year and a 5 percent boost in 1989-90.

"It's been a difficult time. The budget was certainly a disappointment," University of Kentucky President David Roselle said.

Robert Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, agreed: "There's no doubt the year was a very bad one for education. The momentum for reform slowed down."

David Allen, president of the Kentucky Education Association, which has clashed with Wilkinson, said teachers were demoralized for many reasons: low raises, elimination of a \$300 stipend for those who receive satisfactory annual evaluations, reduced funding of the 1985 improvements, and use of anticipated money in the teachers' retirement system to help balance the General Fund.

In addition, although the state increased its payments for teachers' and state employees' health insurance by 29 percent, rising medical costs forced a significant cut in benefits.

The health-insurance issue attracted little attention during the regular session, but the KEA and state workers erupted in protest this fall when the terms of the new insurance contract were released.

But Roselle, Sexton and others in education say there is reason to be optimistic as Wilkinson's first year ends.

They point to what they say is strong public support for improving schools, even if it means higher taxes. They say they are encouraged by Wilkinson's recent meetings with lawmakers, and by his pledge to consider legislative initiatives at a special session on education next year.

And, they say, the landmark Franklin Circuit Court decision striking down the state's school-funding system gives the governor a good reason to drop his no-tax stance next year.

## Economic development

One budget area that did not suffer was economic development, where spending was almost doubled. Existing programs to create jobs were expanded, and new ones were started.

Though most new programs have yet to be implemented, the governor has said he is fulfilling his promise to "jump start" the state economy.

"Forty-five thousand more Kentuckians are working today than were working one year ago. Unemployment is at a nine-year low," he said in his speech to the legislature last week. (The unemployment rate in September was at a nine-year low of 6.3 percent; it increased to 6.5 percent in October.)

National economic trends, along with policies and projects carried over from the Collins administration, deserve some credit, many lawmakers and others say.

But Wilkinson cites his own initiatives — a fund to provide capital for new and innovative businesses, a program to lure industry to rural counties, and an agency to build water lines and other utilities.

He boasts of new or expanded business operations in rural Kentucky and of a "creative and innovative" package of \$20 million in incentives to keep a West German firm from closing Western Kentucky's largest employer — Mayfield's General Tire plant, which employs about 2,400 people.

Wilkinson uses trips in the state as something of a tonic. He has brought "Capitol to the Counties" programs to five of the seven congressional districts, holding open Cabinet meetings and office hours for any visitors.

He has traveled outside the state often, but the trips have been brief — to a UK basketball game or a meeting of governors. He did not take an extended vacation during his first year, and he made only one trip out of the country: a trade mission to Italy and West Germany.

## Management

Wilkinson's hands-on management style has repeatedly slowed key decisions.

It took him until mid-January to fill important Cabinet positions, and much longer to fill second-level jobs and seats on boards and commissions. Many of those appointments still have not been made.

"He is extremely cautious," said Taylor, the Cabinet secretary. "He wants to know absolutely all of the facts before making a decision."

Yet Finance Secretary Rogers Wells, who has emerged as perhaps the second most powerful man in state government, touts management reforms as an accomplishment of the administration.

In an interview last week, he mentioned the tax-amnesty program and accelerated tax collections as creative ways to increase revenues. And improved revenue forecasting will help avoid painful shortages, he said.

The governor has reduced the payroll — from 33,536 full-time employees to 32,195 — without messy layoffs by offering early retirement incentives, Wells said.

Wilkinson also has drawn praise for his response to the fiery May 14 bus crash near Carrollton that killed 27 people. He ordered a state police crackdown on drunken driving and appointed a task force that has made recommendations to improve the safety of school and church buses.

On another matter, Budget Director Kevin Hable noted that the governor was able to spare social-service programs from the cuts suffered by many other agencies. Advocates for such programs acknowledge that point.

"We're pleased that he increased AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the major welfare program) in both years of the budget. And he deserves credit for expanding Medicaid eligibility for poor women," said Debra Miller of the Kentucky Children's Lobby.

But, like education-reform advocates, Miller hopes for more.

"Until we have a tax increase, we won't see the significant increases that these types of programs need badly."

# Wilkinson after one year: Time for a fresh start

**BOB JOHNSON**  
POLITICAL  
WRITER

**F**RANKFORT, Ky. — A year into his term as governor, Wallace Wilkinson is the highly popular head of an administration in deep trouble. Wilkinson has delivered on his promise to hold the line on taxes and establish a state lottery. That's the easy part of his agenda and it goes a long way toward explaining his popularity. But in the long run, the lottery will be of minor consequence in solving Kentucky's major problems. In time, it may prove to be a barrier to financing education, medical programs, roads, prisons and other needs.

If Wilkinson is to leave a more significant legacy, he must ease himself away from his no-tax position, and soon. He has only a small window of opportunity before the political realities of the 1990 legislative elections and the 1991 governor's campaign start to close in on him.

Many governors, including Wilkinson's immediate predecessors, John Y. Brown Jr. and Martha Layne Collins, had tough first years, made changes and enjoyed a degree of success.

But for Wilkinson, the inevitable rough ride in his first year has been compounded by his stubborn, single-minded personality and his stunning success as the long shot winner in last year's Democratic primary. The personal qualities that brought him success in business and drove him against the odds to victory over Brown and the rest of the primary field, left him ill-prepared to govern. The result has been a series of mistakes and confrontations, many of which could have been avoided. At the time of the night of the primary, he knew he'd be governor, but he did little to build

an administration before his inauguration six months later.

He promised a national talent search for people qualified to fill Cabinet positions, yet staffed the administration largely with friends and cronies, some with only limited ability. In doing so, he ignored the maxim that a governor broadens his base by seeking help from beyond his immediate circle. He hardened his no-tax stand at a time when Collins and the legislature seemed ready to give him much needed revenue by matching the state income tax code to the federal. They, not he, would have shouldered the fallout, if any.

He battled with the legislature, the press, university presidents, teachers, state employees and constitutional officers, including Lt. Gov. Brereton Jones. It seemed he could not stop practicing the politics of alienation, the establishment-bashing that served him so well in the campaign.

As he heads into the decisive year of his term, Wilkinson remains surrounded by an office staff drawn from the ranks of his earliest supporters, most of whom had little to do with the eight-week drive that propelled him to victory.

Individually, they are described as either inexperienced, inept or incompetent. Many are obsessed with the political pedigrees of job applicants, intent on placing other Wilkinson supporters in state jobs to prepare the

ground for a candidate who might perpetuate the administration.

As a group, they are intimidated by the dominating personality of the man they are supposed to advise and serve. Wilkinson prospered in business as a dominating, one-man show, surrounded by a weak supporting cast, but he can't repeat that success in government with such a script.

The result is gridlock in the Governor's office. Vacancies go unfilled, appointments unmade. Cabinet secretaries, many without a direct line to the Governor, hunker down.

While he may be popular, especially in rural Kentucky, Wilkinson's political influence might be measured by what happened as the legislature convened in special session to write the lottery legislation. He received a tepid reception, and the Democrats decided immediately to ignore his plan to spend the lottery proceeds. By the end of the week, legislators had heavily rewritten his lottery bill.

Wilkinson is at a point where he needs a string of successes of the kind that brought him from last place to victory in the primary. Success in the primary was due to a combination of pluck and skill, timing and political sleight of hand.

He'll need that, plus the help of experienced political hands who know state government, who can think through the problems and point him toward solutions, and who are not afraid to say no to the governor of Kentucky when circumstance warrant. He also needs a few wise old owls to whom he can turn quietly for advice.

To a degree, every administration goes through a shakeout about this time. Cabinet secretaries who can't do their jobs are asked to leave; friends and supporters to whom the governor is obligated move from his staff to distant points in the administration and would-be candidates for governor, who put their interests ahead of the administration's, are shown to the door.

Wilkinson need do nothing if he is content

to maintain his support among his largely rural, blue-collar constituents. He never seems more content than when he drapes an arm around someone in a denim jacket.

But political popularity is like capital, intended to be spent. If he is content to hug and squeeze, thump people on the back and hold the line on taxes — sort of a latter day A. B. "Happy" Chandler — he may be saving his capital for another campaign. Some wonder if he's interested in the 1990 Senate race. But associates insist he never mentions it and that his family is dead set against the idea.

Wilkinson's chances for the succession amendment, for which he fought hard early this year, also seem nil. If he's interested in another term as governor, he might do nothing about taxes, lay out a term and run again in 1995. But trying to win a second term that way is a risky bet.

If he intends to spend his popularity to address the state's needs he'll have to move soon, in a special session next year. Asking for taxes before the lottery collects the first nickel would appear to contradict his lottery-yes, taxes-no campaign pledge of a year ago.

But his own administration's projections of an \$80 million-a-year lottery take and the legislature's inclination to let the money build up in the bank would not make the job of raising taxes any easier in the regular session next year, especially with legislators looking at re-election campaigns.

Now or later, Wilkinson's support would wither if he asked for taxes. Bubba would be gone in an instant.

But higher taxes may be inevitable. If upheld on appeal, the recent decision



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Gov. Wilkinson addressing the joint session of the General Assembly last week.

of Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns, which would require the state to equalize the resources of local school districts, would mean the state would have to find additional revenue. Ironically, Bubba's children would benefit the most.

If Wilkinson has to go that far, why not address the state's underlying money problems? Governors who have done so paid a price, but they are remembered for something more than their poll numbers.



# Wilkinson's first year generates praise as well as criticism

By Cindy Rugeley  
and Jack Brammer  
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

**FRANKFORT** — On the steps of the Capitol a year ago Thursday, Kentucky's new governor, Wallace Wilkinson, called for "bold and fundamental change" in his inaugural address.

He called the next four years "a most critical era in the fight to secure a future of hope and prosperity in Kentucky." He warned against "petty bickering" and pledged that he would "never sacrifice the public good because of an inability or unwillingness to cooperate with members of the General Assembly."

A year later, Wilkinson, a millionaire textbook salesman from Lexington turned politician, gets high marks in more than 20 interviews with politicians, educators and historians for his hands-on approach, tenacity and energy in running state government.

He also is credited with following through on four campaign promises: persuading voters to support a lottery, developing state fiscal policies without a tax increase, creating some economic development programs and shifting state attention to rural areas.

But the 46-year-old governor draws barbs for doing many of the things he warned against in his inaugural address.

Critics point to his consistently confrontational style, a failure to successfully address chronic problems facing the state and what some say is a refusal to listen to others' opinions.

## A different style

The governor's key allies play down the criticisms. They say that the governor merely has a different style from previous governors and that his drive for change has offended the state's "status quo."

Wilkinson refused repeated requests for interviews about his first year in office.

"First years are tough for most any governor," said state Rep. Joe Clarke, veteran chairman of the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee. "It takes a while for any governor to learn the ropes," said Clarke, a Danville Democrat.

Wilkinson campaigned on a pledge to "redirect the state's priorities." To accomplish that goal, he initiated a program that called for his entire Cabinet to spend two to three days at a time in each congressional district. That program has received high ratings.

"He has redirected priorities in such a way that people that have felt like they have been neglected by previous governors now feel like they have a voice," said Kevin Hable, Wilkinson's budget director.

Also, Wilkinson claims to have saved 2,600 jobs by working to keep the General Tire plant in

Mayfield and by recruiting a chicken-processing plant with an estimated 600 jobs into economically strapped Western Kentucky.

"His ability to relate to rural Kentucky would have to be his top strength," said state Sen. Michael R. Moloney, a Lexington Democrat who is often at odds with the governor.

In the legislature, Wilkinson was successful in getting much of his economic development package passed.

Among other things, he created a fund to provide money for water and sewer improvements in rural counties, created a venture capital fund for developing businesses, and developed a fund to encourage businesses to locate in economically depressed rural counties.

By his own admission, Wilkinson's major accomplishment — and the one that might be the legacy of his administration — was voter approval of a constitutional amendment establishing the lottery.

Administratively, his top aides think that he has put a method of forecasting state revenue into effect that will end recent problems. Since 1980, state budgets have been cut several times after they were developed because revenue fell far short of what was estimated.

"A lot of what we did in that area, I don't feel the governor has been given enough credit for," budget director Hable said. "So far our revenue estimates are on target. Based on revenue to date, I don't believe we'll have to cut our budget."

Wilkinson also spends hours on the job, involving himself in the most minor details and becoming personally involved in legislative and state government operations.

"He is an extremely hard worker," said Cabinet Secretary Richard "Smitty" Taylor. "By his nature, he likes people around him that are totally loyal to him. He works everyone hard."

Mike Harreld, chairman of the Council on Higher Education and a friend of Wilkinson for 11 years, said, "He may be the most tenacious person I've ever known."

## Stubborn and unbending

Others, however, say the same style that so many see as a strength has hampered the governor during his first year.

Wilkinson often is described as stubborn and unbending. He is accused of not listening to opinions of those outside his own inner circle. As a result, his critics say he tries to make public policy in a vacuum.

During his first legislative session, lawmakers rejected his budget, his education plan and a constitutional amendment that would have allowed him to seek another four-year term — a top priority. Those rejections followed public and often bitter fights between key lawmakers and Wilkinson.

Lawmakers are not alone in their public spats with the governor.

He referred to members of former Gov. Martha Layne Collins' administration as "bastards," called university presidents "crybabies," and threatened in a phone call "to get" Senate President Pro Tem John A. "Eck" Rose.

He also said state schools chief John Brock was a product of Kentucky's failed education system and accused Lt. Gov. Brereton Jones of stabbing him in the back. Wilkinson has derided members of the Kentucky Education Association, saying they are self-serving and interested only in their own benefits.

He upset blacks by refusing to dismiss former Gov. A.B. "Happy" Chandler from the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees. Chandler, who was a strong supporter of Wilkinson in last year's gubernatorial race, created a stir when he uttered a racial slur during a meeting of the school investments committee.

Delores Everett, president of Blacks in Kentucky State Government, said Wilkinson's relations with blacks "first started slow and rocky but in recent months, he has shown improvement by appointing blacks to various key positions." Ms. Everett said the relationship seemed to improve after the Chandler brouhaha. The organization of state employees has 250 members.

Wilkinson is "a bit confrontational, but he has had enough people to practice confrontation with him," said former Gov. Chandler.

Wilkinson's problems were compounded by the abrupt resignation of Commerce Secretary William Lomicka and troubles encountered by a close friend.

Wilkinson tapped Rep. Jerry Lundergan of Lexington to be state Democratic Party chairman, but Lundergan resigned after he was accused of violating state conflict-of-interest laws.

Wilkinson's first year in office has been puzzling, said Kentucky author John Ed Pearce, a longtime observer of Kentucky politics.

"I'm surprised that the man has done so little," Pearce said. "But he has attempted to accomplish so little. He offered a no-tax pledge but that's not hard to keep in a state like Kentucky. His education program is too vague to garner enthusiasm, and he has been behind most of the time on appointments."

## Broken promises

In many respects, Wilkinson is hamstrung by his own campaign pledge not to raise taxes. That pledge has left him with a lean budget and no money to put his own programs into effect.

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## GOVERN (CONT'D)

He also had to break other campaign promises to keep that pledge. Broken promises include vows that the state road fund would not be raided to balance the budget, that state employees would receive annual 5 percent raises, and that sweeping school reforms would take place.

Upon entering office, Wilkinson said the state budget was \$54 million in the red. After raiding several agency funds to balance the budget, he presented to the 1988 General Assembly the tightest state spending plan in years.

In the eyes of some, Wilkinson is his own worst enemy. Legislators say his efforts to pass the succession amendment and his education plan failed because he often became angry when confronted with opposition or by suggestions for change.

"His weakness is his inability to listen constructively rather than defensively," said Republican Party Chairman Robert E. Gable. "He recurrently shows personal hostility to anyone Republican or Democrat who disagrees with him, making it more difficult for fresh ideas to reach him."

Wilkinson's defenders say his style is merely a reflection of his drive to change the way state government is run. And, it comes from a background in the rough-and-tumble world of private business, rather than from politics.

"The major problem is that he's a newcomer to state government," said former Gov. Julian Carroll. "He doesn't have a working knowledge of state government to keep the paperwork moving."

### Optimistic future

Although Wilkinson's first year has been marked by controversy and fights, many see hope for the next three years. In recent weeks, he has struck a more conciliatory tone with legislators and seems to be ready to compromise on some of his own proposals.

He recently said he did not want to hold a special session on education until he and legislators agreed on what needed to be done.

Former Gov. Carroll said that he was "very optimistic about the next three years."

And former Gov. Bert T. Combs expressed similar optimism.

"I think Wilkinson is a tremendously hard worker. I think with brains and willingness to work, an individual can learn almost any job that he has. That's the reason I think Wallace will come out of his term as a successful governor."

## Campus notebook

### Berea

Robert Menefee, retired Berea College professor of economics and business, will deliver the address for 71 Berea College seniors scheduled to graduate Dec. 11.

The program will be at 3 p.m. in Phelps Stokes Chapel.

Menefee will speak on "Dreams and Dishwater."

### Eastern Kentucky

Friends and players of former Eastern Kentucky University basketball coach Paul S. McBrayer have established a fund to support ECU's academic honors program.

The Paul S. McBrayer Endowed Scholars Fund will provide financial resources for ECU's academic honors program, said Donald R. Feltner, vice president for university relations and development.

McBrayer was coach from 1946 to 1962.

### Georgetown

More than 82 Kentucky high school students took science exams for scholarships at Georgetown College. Ten students were awarded scholarships of \$500 to \$1,000 in biology, chemistry and math.

### UK

The University of Kentucky's Human Development Institute has received a \$359,342 federal grant for work in special education and rehabilitative services.

The grant is the first installment on a three-year project to help establish a Federal Regional Resource Center, one of six such centers nationwide.

The institute will help states carry out federal requirements, which were amended about two years ago to provide education for all handicapped people.

**Monday through Thursday,** as many as 60 UK faculty members will participate in a "phone-a-thon" to speak with high school students who scored 25 or better on the American College Test to try to get the seniors to attend UK.

The Office of Admissions is running the event, from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. in Room 100, Funkhouser Building.

**Joe Clark, who gained national recognition for bringing order to a chaotic high school in New Jersey, will speak at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the Worsham Theater, Student Center.**

Clark, principal of Eastside High School in Paterson, N.J., and a former Army drill sergeant, believes in being highly visible and audible as he roams the halls with a bullhorn and baseball bat. During his first week as principal, he expelled 300 students.

"Discipline is only a means to an end," Clark said. "And that end is an improved education."

## U of L

The University of Louisville has decided to honor benefactor H. Charles Grawemeyer by naming its administration building for him and placing a bust of him in the building's rotunda.

## Morehead State

Morehead State University's Marching Percussion took top honors in the National Marching Percussion Forum at the Percussion Arts Society International Convention recently in San Antonio, Texas.

In addition to taking first place overall, Morehead State finished first in three of the five individual categories — "best pit," "best tenor line" and "best snare line."

They competed against seven other schools.

Morehead State's chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, a professional fraternity for educators, won three awards at a recent district conference in Roanoke, Va., including outstanding district chapter for 1987-88.

— Compiled by Sherry Brown

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1988

Jane Bryant  
Quinn

Washington Post  
financial columnist



## ConSern can ease employees' tuition woes

NEW YORK — Here's an idea for finding college money that every company, large and small, ought to consider: Give your employees access to the college-loan program called ConSern. It's a smart, low-cost employee benefit.

ConSern got its start in the Washington, D.C., area three years ago. In February, it made a deal with the local Chamber of Commerce.

To offer the loans, a company has to join the chamber and pay ConSern a cover charge.

As far as actual work is concerned, the company doesn't lift a finger — no literature to print, no mailing of applications, no loan processing, no responsibility for defaults. ConSern does everything. About 3,940 firms have joined already and new members are pouring in.

A few firms are using the loan as a recruiting tool, to attract and keep good employees.

Sponsors other than the Chamber of Commerce can cut separate deals with ConSern.

Here's how ConSern works as an employee-benefit plan:

For \$45, an employee can apply for a loan for his dependents or himself. The loan is unsecured, so no one has to put up collateral. But it is granted only to creditworthy borrowers — or someone who can get a creditworthy co-signer.

The loan can cover all education costs — not only tuition, room and board, but books, fees, computers, even transportation to and from the school. You're allowed to borrow anywhere from \$1,500 to \$25,000 a year, with a \$100,000 cap on the total lent. When you get the loan, you pay 3.5 percent of the proceeds as an up-front fee. A \$5,000 loan would cost \$175, leaving you \$4,825 to spend on college.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Monday, December 5, 1988

## East Kentuckians give low marks to their schools

LOUISVILLE (AP) — Residents of eastern Kentucky and Jefferson County were the most harsh when asked to give letter grades to their school districts in areas ranging from teacher performance to job preparation, according to a new poll.

Eastern Kentuckians questioned in the Bluegrass State Poll were far more likely than residents from other parts of the state to award failing marks to their school boards. Twenty-one percent of eastern Kentuckians gave F's to their school boards, compared to 6 percent elsewhere.

The poll was published in a copyright story in today's editions of The Courier-Journal.

The state's poorest school districts are in eastern Kentucky, and some of them have been plagued for years by publicized instances of nepotism, political favoritism and financial mismanagement.

"I don't think people are inclined to be negative about their schools, so that's a pretty bad report card," said Robert F. Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence.

"It shows a lack of confidence, especially when you consider that in some of those counties, the

school system is the main employer."

Even in eastern Kentucky, however, 64 percent gave their school boards grades of C or better, compared to 79 percent elsewhere in the state.

Statewide, the poll found that seven in 10 Kentuckians gave their school systems a grade of C or above in six categories, with the highest grade averaging out to a B-minus for teacher performance.

The Louisville newspaper questioned 803 Kentucky adults between Nov. 14-19 and asked them to give a grade of A, B, C, D or F in the categories of college preparation; job and career preparation; basic reading, writing and math skills; teachers' skills; school-board effectiveness, and principals' and administrators' effectiveness.

Jefferson County grades were lower than the average for rest of the state in some areas.

Jefferson County residents gave straight C's to their school board and to the schools in teaching the basics, compared to a C-plus in those two categories for the rest of the state.

Students have to attend school at least part-time at an accredited, degree-granting institution. Private elementary and secondary schools qualify. So do vocational schools, but not for-profit, proprietary schools.

As long as you're in college, you can pay only the interest on the loan. After that, you can repay it over a 15-year stretch.

Parents of students at secondary and other schools have to start repaying loan principal right away; they can't defer it until graduation.

Its founder, the Rev. John Whe-lan, offers this tip: "Borrow your annual tuition in years one, two and three. In year four, borrow enough to repay the first three loans." That starts the 15-year clock ticking in year four — effectively giving you an 18-year loan.

The loan's variable interest rate changes every month, in line with ConSern's cost of raising funds. Students now pay 11.83 percent — for a monthly payment of \$59.46 on a \$5,000, 15-year loan. There is no cap on the interest rate, so you're not protected against a raging inflation. ConSern plans to offer a fixed-payment loan.

Even if your company doesn't offer the program, you can borrow from ConSern loans for half a point higher than the rate, charged through the Chamber of Commerce. Loan limits are lower and there's a 12-year repayment period.

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For information, write to Con-Sern at 1776 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Washington Post Writers Group

# Special work-related college-loan program gets good grades

There's an idea for finding college money that every company ought to consider: Give your employees access to the college-loan program called ConSern.

It's a smart, low-cost employee benefit that helps families pay for their children's education.

ConSern got its start in the Washington, D.C., area three years ago, then made a deal with the Chamber of Commerce last February.

To offer the loans, a firm has to join the chamber and pay ConSern a cover charge. That charge runs from \$25 a year for firms with 10 or fewer employees, up to \$15,000 for firms with payrolls of 45,000 and up.

As far as actual work is concerned, the company doesn't lift a finger — no literature to print, no mailing of applications, no loan processing, no responsibility for default. ConSern does everything.

About 3,940 firms have joined already, and new members are pouring in.

A few firms are using the loan as a recruiting tool to attract and keep good employees. At the Greater Southeast Community Hospital in Washington, employees can get a ConSern loan for their schooling, then pay it off with the hospital's tuition-reimbursement program.

Sponsors other than the chamber of com-



JANE  
BRYANT  
QUINN

merce can cut their own, separate deals with ConSern. Prince Georges County in Maryland, for example, makes the loan available to every student in the county.

Here's how ConSern works:

For \$45 an employee can apply for a loan for his dependents or himself. The loan is unsecured, so no one has to put up collateral. But it is granted only to creditworthy borrowers (or someone who can get a creditworthy co-signer).

The loan can cover all education costs — not only tuition, room and board, but books, fees, computers, even transportation to and from school. You're allowed to borrow from \$1,500 to \$25,000 a year, with a maximum cumulative loan of \$100,000. When you get the loan, you pay 3.5 percent of the proceeds as an up-front fee. A \$5,000 loan would cost \$175, leaving you \$4,825 to spend on college.

Students have to attend school at least

part time, at an accredited, degree-granting institution. Private elementary and secondary schools qualify. So do vocational schools, but not for-profit, proprietary schools.

As long as you're in college, you can pay only the interest on the loan. After that, you repay over as much as 15 years.

ConSern's founder, the Rev. John Whelan, offers this tip for getting the most from the program: "Borrow your annual tuition in years one, two and three. In year four, borrow enough to repay the first three loans." That starts the 15-year clock ticking in year four — effectively giving you an 18-year loan.

Parents of students at secondary and other schools have to start repaying loan principal right away; they can't defer it until graduation.

The loan's variable interest rate changes every month, in line with ConSern's cost of raising funds. Right now, students are paying 11.83 percent — for a monthly payment of \$59.46 on a \$5,000, 15-year loan. Back in February, they were paying 11.35 percent, or \$57.93 a month.

There is no cap on the interest rate, so you're not protected against raging inflation.

Next spring ConSern expects to offer a fixed-payment loan whose term can be long-

er or shorter, depending on how interest rates change.

Even if your company doesn't offer the program, you can borrow from ConSern loans for half a point higher than the rate charged through the chamber of commerce. Loan limits are lower, and repayment is over just 12 years. For information write to ConSern at 1776 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20036.

ConSern is also working on a home-equity loan that would make the interest payments tax deductible, although Whelan says he doesn't wholly approve of the idea.

"It doesn't seem fair for a couple to buy a house, get it mostly paid off, then refinance it for school," he says. "The parents wind up with ongoing debt forever. The kid, who got the benefit, starts to earn money and has no responsibility for the cost."

Here's the deal he prefers: The child takes a regular ConSern loan and the parents pay the interest while the child is in school. When the child gets a job, he or she takes over the payments.

"In the future," he says, "everybody is going to have three regular payments instead of two — a mortgage, a car loan and a student loan. Our society is going to have to adapt to that."

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1988

## 'Exam Dream' haunts many ex-students

By Jamie Lucke  
Herald-Leader education writer

Some things about college just stick with you throughout life.

Like the "Exam Dream."

A recent survey of people who graduated from Transylvania University 10 to 20 years ago found that 27 percent had recurring dreams about college tests.

Distress, anguish, fear and terror were the feelings most often associated with the dreams. Arriving unprepared was the most common theme, said Anne Shurling, a Transy psychology professor who did the survey.

Some dreamers "couldn't find the building or they walked in and all the students were different," Shurling said.

A few respondents said they had two or three different recurring dreams about exams. Among the nightmarish themes of which the former Transy students complained were oversleeping; showing up on time but being unable to move arms or fingers; and not even realizing they were enrolled in the class.

In one nightmare, the person's parents watched during the exam. "I thought that was terribly Freudian," Shurling said.

In fact, Sigmund Freud, the father of

psychoanalysis, dreamed about exams. He thought people with high grades were likeliest to have such dreams, said Shurling, who found no correlation between the two. She did find exam nightmares were more common among men.

Shurling said stress unrelated to school probably triggers anxiety-related dreams about exams. During the rapid eye movement phase of sleep when the brain is most active and people do most of their dreaming, the "brain starts to access" a memory related to the current stress, she said.

The survey was mailed to a random selection of 25 percent of Transy graduates from 1968 to 1978. Of the 188 respondents, ages 30 to 45, 50 said they had dreams about exams — and 95 percent said the dreams were unpleasant.

There is this small consolation for the hordes of students skipping sleep to cram for final exams this month: Eighteen percent of the Transy grads said they no longer had the test dreams.



# Lawmakers, U of L settle smoking flap

Associated Press

FRANKFORT—The University of Louisville's budget was never seriously threatened by legislators upset over a proposed policy restricting smoking on campus, a school official said yesterday.

Daniel Hall, assistant to Louisville President Donald Swain, told members of the General Assembly's Tobacco Task Force that the school is reviewing its proposed policy and will submit it for inspection before it is made official.

"I have not for one minute felt the university's budget has been seriously threatened by this," Hall said after meeting with the task force. "They just wanted to get our attention on this, and they've gotten our attention."

Some members of the task force had questioned the policy, which would establish non-smoking areas in most public buildings and, most significantly, decide disagreements

**"I have not for one minute felt the university's budget has been seriously threatened by this."**

— Daniel Hall

in favor of non-smokers.

Many anti-smoking activists said the legislative threats were proof that the tobacco industry was too powerful in Kentucky.

But lawmakers said the controversy was over individual rights, not health, and was simply a recognition of the economic importance of tobacco in Kentucky.

Rep. Donnie Gedling, D-Hardinsburg, who first said the university's budget could be scrutinized by the legislature if the school did not reconsider the policy, said yesterday he was satisfied.

"I don't know of anything else they can do," Gedling said.

Gedling said he was only looking out for the interests of his agricultural constituents.

Gedling said he was trying to "support the tobacco industry of all sorts within the state, whether it's the farmers or whatever groups are involved."

Hall said legislators had been cordial during the entire discussion and he never perceived any real danger to the university.

"They understand the need to have some type of rules or regulations," Hall said.

State Sen. Fred Bradley, D-Frankfort, said suggestions that had been made since the controversy started that tobacco growers should abandon their crops in favor of less harmful products obscured the simple economics of agriculture in Kentucky.

No other crops have been found that can make up the money lost from tobacco sales, he said.

"I think it's a side issue," Bradley said. "We've been looking at alternative crops for 20 years."

State Rep. Lonnie Napier, R-Lancaster, said the controversy itself had hurt the tobacco industry. "It looks to me like we're throwing more fuel onto an issue that we've got enough problems with," Napier said.

Gedling said the policy slant in favor of non-smokers violated basic fairness.

"If you have an irrevocable conflict and you always decide it in one fellow's favor, I don't think that's an irrevocable conflict," Gedling said.

State Sen. Nick Kafoglis, D-Bowling Green, who is also a physician, suggested the university include on signs designating non-smoking areas directions to areas where smoking is permitted.

Hall said no policy would be complete until sometime next year.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1988

## U of L will alter plans on smoking

By ROBIN GARR  
Staff Writer

The University of Louisville will rewrite portions of its proposed smoking policy to ensure that it treats smokers and non-smokers evenhandedly, a university official told the General Assembly's Tobacco Task Force yesterday in Frankfort.

A particularly controversial provision declaring that non-smokers' rights would prevail in case of "irreconcilable differences" will probably be axed in favor of some kind of informal mediation to settle such differences, said Dan Hall, assistant to U of L President Donald Swain.

The proposal generally would limit smoking to designated areas on campus, but it would ensure that every building has at least one designated smoking area.

Hall said university officials also would re-examine a portion of the policy that would ban smoking in all "common areas" where people congregate, to ensure that designated smoking areas on campus are established with sensitivity to smokers as well as non-smokers.

"We're trying to craft something that is reasonable," he said. "We are trying to do what's right."

Disclosure of the proposed policy last month upset some tobacco-farming legislators. Some of them met with Hall in Owensboro on Nov. 20 and made veiled threats of budgetary retribution against U of L.

After yesterday's meeting, the chairman of the tobacco task force said lawmakers were satisfied with U of L's response to their concerns.

U of L's Hall agreed that the meeting went well.

"I came back and wasn't bloodied,"

he joked. "There was no talk of budget cuts, negative reprisals, repercussions. It was a frank, candid discussion and a very cordial one as well."

Hall said he told about 10 members of the task force that Swain is considering comments and criticism expressed not only by the task force but by U of L students, faculty and staff.

"We're just interested in creating the impression that the rules are ... balanced between the rights of smokers and non-smokers (and) not perceived as being anti-smoking," Hall said.

"I got a sense that some members of the task force would prefer that there be no policy at all, but on the other hand I also got a sense that many members of the task force realize you have to have some rules."

Rep. Donnie Gedling, D-Hardinsburg and chairman of the task force, said legislators believed U of L officials were being responsive.

"We advised them we would like them to go back and rework a couple areas," he said. "They seemed willing to do that. It was a good, productive meeting."

Gedling said the proposal settling differences in favor of non-smokers had particularly chafed lawmakers.

"That's not settling differences, that's saying you automatically favor one side," he said. "You should have some regulation that takes the concerns of both sides into account."

Gedling said he does not believe the conflict would cause legislators to cut the university's budget.

"I never thought it would get that far," he said. "We're working it out, but I'm glad we made an issue of

this. The farmers are mad about it. They feel that they are putting public money into an institution that's greatly restricting the use of a product that they grow to make a living. ... Tobacco is it in my district, and I've got to protect my farmers."

Hall acknowledged that the controversy has delayed plans to implement the policy, which Swain originally had said he hoped to invoke by executive order before the end of the year.

"I'm sure we'll try to work something out over the next several weeks, but there is no deadline," Hall said. "This process started two years ago. We've been deliberate in developing the proposal, and we will not rush to judgment now. We'll be deliberate in putting together a final set of rules that everybody can be comfortable with."

Information for this story was also gathered by staff writer Tom Loftus.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1988

## George R. Burgess, 72, ex-Morehead teacher and photographer, dies

George Roberts Burgess, a retired Morehead State University photographic services director and journalism teacher, died yesterday at the University of Kentucky Chandler Medical Center in Lexington.

Burgess, who was 72, had been unconscious since Oct. 17, when he fell down the basement steps at his home at 153 East Second Street in Morehead, his wife, Troy Wyatt Burgess, said.

Burgess, who held bachelor's and master's degrees from MSU, joined the MSU staff in 1964 and became a faculty member in 1967. He retired in 1985.

He had operated a portrait studio in Mayfield before he moved to Morehead. He had also previously worked for the Kentucky Power Co. in Ashland.

He was a Huntington, W.Va., native. A pilot and flight instructor in the Army Air Corps during World War II, he flew 102 missions

in the China-Burma-India theater and received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

He was a member of Phi Beta Lambda, Phi Alpha Theta and Phi Delta Kappa educational fraternities, MSU Veterans Club, Photographic Society of America, Kentucky Professional Photographers Association and MSU Veterans Club. He also was a member of the Morehead Men's Club and Morehead Investors Club.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by a son, George R. Burgess Jr. of Frankfort; a sister; and a grandson.

Services will be at 11 a.m. Thursday at Northcutt & Son Home for Funerals in Morehead. Visitation will be after 5 p.m. today.

Contributions are suggested to the George R. Burgess Memorial Scholarship Fund, in care of the Morehead State University Foundation Inc., Palmer Development House, Morehead, Ky., 40351.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1988

## Kentucky Sports cable starts Dec. 21

By RUSS BROWN  
Staff Writer

A live telecast of the college basketball game between the University of Louisville and Eastern Kentucky on Dec. 21 in Freedom Hall will inaugurate the new Kentucky Sports Television Network.

Steve Rohan, director of sales and marketing for Storer Communications of Jefferson County, said yesterday that 11 other live games involving five Kentucky colleges have been scheduled and three more events will be added.

The package was established as an experiment in pay-per-view cable TV involving U of L, Eastern, Morehead, Murray, Western Kentucky, Storer and Ad Craft, Inc.

Subscription cost for the premium channel will be \$99.95 for December through April. Rohan said descramblers may be obtained at Storer offices beginning Monday.

There will be four games involving U of L, four featuring Western, three each with Murray and Eastern and two showing Morehead.

The four U of L games — against Eastern, Virginia (Jan. 4), Florida

State (Feb. 6) and Southern Mississippi (Feb. 22) — also will be shown on a delayed basis on WHAS-11.

For the three bonus events, Rohan hopes to schedule more men's basketball games, but he said other possibilities include women's basketball and U of L or University of Kentucky baseball next spring.

The schedule:

Dec. 21 — Eastern at Louisville; Jan. 4 — Virginia at Louisville; Jan. 14 — Murray at Morehead; Jan. 16 — Murray at Eastern; Jan. 21 — Virginia Commonwealth at Western; Jan. 23 — Tennessee Tech at Murray; Feb. 4 — Morehead at Eastern; Feb. 6 — Florida State at Louisville; Feb. 9 — Alabama-Birmingham at Western; Feb. 21 — North Carolina Charlotte at Western; Feb. 22 — Southern Mississippi at Louisville; Feb. 25 — Old Dominion at Western.



# UK ordered to release full text of NCAA charges

By Jerry Tipton  
Herald-Leader staff writer

A circuit judge told the University of Kentucky yesterday it had to release the full text of the 17 NCAA allegations lodged against its basketball program in October.

But the school decided to delay such a disclosure until all parties involved in a lawsuit over the records had a chance to review and possibly appeal the opinion.

Fayette Circuit Judge George E. Barker said UK should disclose the names and circumstances detailed in the allegations. Barker gave the opinion in response to a suit lodged against UK by the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Lexington Herald-Leader.

The suit was filed after UK declined to release a full text of the additional 17 allegations that arrived Oct. 15. Instead, UK released a summary of the allegations that did not include the names of people involved.

UK had released the full text of the first allegation, which arrived in July.

James Park Jr., the head of UK's internal investigation of the basketball program, cited the possibility that a disclosure of names in the additional allegations might make UK liable to legal action.

Later in the month, UK entered into a "friendly suit" with the Courier-Journal and the Herald-Leader to get a ruling on whether the full text should be released.

Yesterday, Barker said that all information included in the 17 allegations should be given to the newspapers.

However, details of the information the NCAA asked UK to provide for a possible two additional allegations should not be made public, Barker said. That information could be made public if official allegations are lodged in connection with the information, he said.

The school's vice chancellor for administration, Jack Blanton, said the school would not release the full text of the allegations until all parties had a chance to read Barker's opinion. Those parties included UK, the two newspapers and Eric Manuel's attorneys, Blanton said.

Any appeal would have to come within 30 days.

However, the 30-day deadline does not go into effect until after the attorneys involved have drafted a document based on Barker's opinion.

When the statement was signed by Barker, all parties would then have 30 days to file a notice of appeal, said Robert Houlihan Jr., one of the Herald-Leader's attorneys.

Houlihan said yesterday he had met with a representative of the Courier-Journal. He said that in the next day or two, the attorneys would enter a statement for Barker to sign.

Manuel, a sophomore player on

the UK basketball team, agreed in October to sit out practices and games until questions about his college entrance exam could be answered.

One of the charges lodged against UK was "academic fraud."

UK officials have repeatedly declined to discuss Manuel's performance on the entrance exam. The usual reason cited was such a disclosure would be in violation of the Buckley amendment, which discourages — but does not forbid — the release of records that would violate someone's privacy.

However, Barker said the Buckley amendment should not be considered a hindrance.

One of Manuel's attorneys, Robert Stitz, declined comment.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1988

## UK must release charges by NCAA, court decides

The Bluegrass Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A Fayette Circuit judge yesterday ordered the University of Kentucky to release copies of the complete text of 17 allegations leveled by the NCAA against the school's basketball program.

In a 17-page ruling, Judge George E. Barker said the allegations are not protected from disclosure by the state's Open Records Law.

Barker said Kentucky's appellate courts have ruled that a complaint alleging wrongdoing by people "whose activities are matters of public interest and concern is not exempt from disclosure."

Yesterday's decision stems from an Oct. 25 lawsuit jointly filed by UK and The Courier-Journal. The suit sought a ruling on whether the allegations received by UK on Oct. 14 must be released in their entirety.

Despite yesterday's ruling, it could not be determined how soon UK would release the allegations.

"We are going to review the decision with all of the parties involved, confer with their attorneys, and then we will make a decision concerning release of the allegations," said Bernie Vonderheide, UK's public relations director.

No decision has been made yet on the possibility of an appeal, he said.

At an Oct. 15 news conference, UK released only summaries of the allegations containing no names of people against whom they were made.

In refusing to release the complete text, the university cited various state and federal statutes and contended that such action would be an invasion of privacy of the people named in them.

UK also contended that the allegations were exempted from disclosure because they were only a preliminary finding and their release would violate federal and state law protecting student academic records.

The school cited the same reasons Oct. 20 when officials refused to release the complete allegations to Courier-Journal reporter Richard

Wilson, who sought them under the Open Records Law.

The Lexington Herald-Leader later intervened with The Courier-Journal in the lawsuit. An attorney for UK forward-guard Eric Manuel, joined with UK in seeking to prevent disclosure of the allegations' text.

Manuel, an integral part of last year's Wildcat team, has voluntarily took himself out of competition pending an investigation into his UK entrance exam in 1987. One of the allegations charges him with "academic fraud."

In his ruling, Barker said the allegations were not preliminary and that UK "should not have the burden of protecting the privacy rights of individuals at the expense of denying the public information about which it has an overriding right to be informed."

"The integrity of intercollegiate athletics," he said, "is a matter of extraordinary public interest."

As for Manuel, Barker said UK would not violate his privacy in the issue because any information on his academic records in the allegations was coming from the NCAA.

Barker did rule that some information accompanying the allegations was not subject to disclosure. The charges sought additional information from UK concerning possible improprieties in the basketball program that could lead to further allegations. Until those allegations are made, Barker said, the law does not require release of that material.

The 17 allegations include charges of recruiting infractions and providing false and misleading information to investigators by some UK coaches and players.

Earlier this year, the NCAA charged that assistant coach Dwane Casey sent \$1,000 in cash to Claud Mills, the father of then-recruit Chris Mills, now a UK freshman. Casey denied sending the money to Mills in an Emery Air Freight envelope and the Millses denied receiving it.

UK is scheduled to file an official reply to the 18 allegations with the NCAA by Dec. 12 but may seek an extension of that deadline.



# MSU Clip Sheet

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1988

## Audit finds Floyd schools sorely lacking

By Mary Ann Roser  
Herald-Leader staff writer

**BETSY LAYNE** — A blistering state audit of the Floyd County Schools portrays a district out of control — one in which employees operate on whim, instruction is haphazard and students are forced to raise money to pay for such basics as phone bills and heat.

Such problems stem from a tradition of political patronage and poor leadership from school board members and administrators, said the audit, conducted by a team of state and national experts.

The problems are so severe that the auditors concluded, "Floyd County is a school system in name only."

They issued 18 major recommendations for improving the curriculum, curtailing fund-raising, developing policies, closing schools and eliminating political patronage.

"Until and unless the Floyd County Board of Education squarely addresses the issues of patronage and nepotism with the school system, disciplines its members who violate them and publicly re-establishes credibility, the erosion of public confidence will continue," they said.

Floyd County, which has been the target of citizens' complaints and state investigations in recent years, is the first Kentucky school district to have a "curriculum audit." Conducted over four days in September, the audit examined the organization and management of the curriculum — what is being taught in the classroom.

Since 1979, curriculum audits have been done in more than two dozen school districts in nine states.

Superintendent of Public Instruction **John Brock** last night presented the report to the Floyd County school board. The audit had been requested by **Ronald Hager**, who became superintendent six months ago.

"Superintendent Hager showed a lot of courage in asking for this report," said **Robert Sexton**, executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence. "It's obviously hard-hitting, both for Floyd County and the entire state."

Hager, who has been in the district for 24 years, said after the audit was presented to the school board last night that he saw it "as a road map to improvement."

## Improving Floyd schools

Here are the state auditors' proposals for making Floyd County schools better.

- Eliminate political patronage and nepotism and hire best-qualified people for jobs.
- School board should develop policies and long-range plans and become familiar with what is being taught.
- Reorganize the central office.
- Train principals as "instructional leaders" and provide assistant principals to all large schools.
- Sharply curtail fund raising.
- Set instructional goals and learn how to use test scores.
- Improve record keeping and financial management.
- Close two small schools and consolidate others.
- Expand advanced placement courses.
- Make course offerings uniform from school to school.
- Investigate low fifth-grade test scores.
- Strengthen reading programs.

Hager said he would follow the recommendations and present them to the board for action in the months ahead. "We've already started to work on some of them."

Veteran board member **James A. Duff** said he agreed with much of the report but not all of it.

"Some fund raising is necessary," he said. "This happens all over the state, even in Fayette County."

About 150 teachers, parents and others jammed the school library at Betsy Layne High School last night to hear the audit report. They applauded after a report was given, and a dozen gave a standing ovation.

"I'm happy," said **Roberta Luxmore**, a teacher at McDowell Elementary School and president of the Floyd County Education Association.

**Brock** said the state would do more curriculum audits.

Rep. **Roger Noe**, chairman of the House Education Committee, said he was not surprised by the Floyd County results.

"We've been hearing citizens' complaints for years," the **Harlan Democrat** said. "... I'll be watching the follow-up with interest."

Here are some of the findings:

### Fund raising

Student fund raising is so pervasive that children are being exploited, and, in effect, paying tuition to attend the public schools, the auditors said.

"The children in Floyd County are acting as unpaid tax collectors," the auditors said.

The fund raising is a form of double taxation of those least able to pay, they said.

In the 1986-87 school year, money raised from candy sales, bingo games, car washes and other activities amounted to \$193.11 per student, or a total of \$1.7 million, the report said.

Auditors found that **McDowell High School** raised an average of \$10,000 a week. The principal has a change-counting machine on his desk to reduce the time it takes to count money, the report said.

Even at **Melvin Elementary**, where 79 percent of pupils receive free lunches, \$107 a pupil was raised, the report said.

Principals were not accountable to anybody for how the money was spent and were "less amenable to accepting directions from system officials," the report said.

The money students raise has been used to buy instructional and office supplies, replace furnaces, pave driveways, pay officials at athletic events, buy dinners and repair gym floors.

"Parents are sometimes told that if they want some needed instructional supplies for their children, they must raise the funds to secure them," the report said.

### No toilet paper

Despite the money raised by students, some Floyd County schools are sadly lacking, according to the report. Though some schools are clean and in good repair, others lack the most basic needs.

The boys' bathroom at **Betsy Layne High School** lacks toilet paper and stalls. The girls' restroom at **Wheelwright High School** has no doors, toilet paper or running water, the report said.

Some schools should be closed, they said. **Drift and Spruce Pine elementary schools** are among them because each has fewer than 45 pupils.

(CONTINUED)



## What is being taught

There is no uniformity in what is taught from one school to the next, and the auditors said they could find no formal system of curriculum development or monitoring, and no planning of any kind for its completion.

Further, teachers viewed the textbook as the curriculum, the report said.

There were many deficiencies in laboratories, foreign language offerings and math programs, to name a few. One well-equipped lab was not hooked up to water, gas or electricity, the report said.

Test data was rarely used to improve instruction, the auditors said. And students on the average do not fare well on the tests.

This year, Floyd County ranked 169th out of 178 districts on the Kentucky Essential Skills Test.

Half the district's 9,385 students are from poor families and eligible for free or reduced lunches. But the auditors said they found little correlation between financial status and achievement.

## Ineffective policies

"The auditors found a school system with ineffective board policies to guide and govern the most basic functions of the school system," the report said.

Planning was poor, and when plans did exist, they "dealt with very short-term needs," the report said.

Because of the lack of policies, instruction, hiring, fund raising and spending "occurred by custom, local prerogative and proclivities of those in power at any given time, or by default," the report said.

The auditors said that "one insightful classroom teacher observed, 'There are 22 schools and 22 school districts in Floyd County.'"

## The politics of patronage

Because of high unemployment and the loss of many coal mining jobs, the school system is the largest employer in Floyd County. It has 497 teachers, 41 administrators and hundreds of non-teaching staff members.

Patronage and nepotism are rampant, the report said. One elementary school was staffed mainly by three families living nearby.

Moreover, school management is beyond the control of the superintendent, the auditors said. At least 31 people, excluding the board, report directly to him.

As a result, principals and some other staffers receive little supervision, the report said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1988

# Officials from state, ECU added to forest lawsuit

Staff wire reports

**WHITESBURG** — A Letcher County judge added state Secretary of Natural Resources Carl Bradley and an Eastern Kentucky University official yesterday as individual defendants in a lawsuit over ownership of a rare tract of virgin forest.

But Circuit Judge F. Byrd Hogg delayed a ruling for 60 days on a motion the state has filed to dismiss the case on the ground of governmental immunity. Hogg issued the order in a lawsuit Dock Cornett filed in June seeking to regain ownership of the 550-acre Lilley Cornett Woods, on Line Fork in Letcher County.

Cornett is the son of Lilley Cornett, who preserved the forest after buying the land in 1918. The elder Cornett willed the land to his sons, who sold it to the state in 1968 under the condition that it would be permanently preserved as a "living museum."

The lawsuit alleged the state had no right to turn over stewardship of the forest to ECU and had broken the preservation agreement. The forest is thought to be the only significant tract of virgin timber remaining in Eastern Kentucky.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1988

## General Fund receipts up 15.2 percent

**FRANKFORT** — Kentucky's General Fund took in \$292.1 million in November, an increase of 15.2 percent over the same month a year ago, the Finance Cabinet announced yesterday.

Receipts for the first five months of the fiscal year amount to \$1.26 billion, an increase of 10 percent over the like period last year.

According to a release from the cabinet, the major reason for the monthly increase was a jump of 62.8 percent in property tax receipts. The increase was attributed to the timing of billings by the Revenue Cabinet and payments by the public.

Road Fund receipts were \$66 million in November, an increase of 75.9 percent over the same month a year ago. The difference was attributed to receipts from the weight-distance tax. In November 1988, receipts from that tax's predecessor, the decal tax on large trucks, were virtually non-existent.

# Calif. administrator will be Centre president, report says

Associated Press

DANVILLE — Michael F. Adams, vice president of university affairs at Pepperdine University in California, will be named president of Centre College within the next two weeks, according to a published report.

The Advocate-Messenger of

Danville reported yesterday that Adams would replace Richard L. Morrill, who left Sept. 30 after six years at Centre to become president of the University of Richmond in Virginia.

William H. Breeze has been serving as interim president.

Adams, 40, has been vice president and professor of political com-

munications at Pepperdine since 1982, said Roddy Wolper, director of public information at the Malibu, Calif., university.

Adams acknowledged yesterday that he was one of the finalists, and that he recently had visited Centre's campus in Danville.

"I have had some discussions with Centre, and they have expressed some interest in me, but nothing to my knowledge has been finalized," he said. "I'm certainly impressed by Centre."

Adams would not elaborate.

U.S. Circuit Judge Pierce Lively, head of the college's presidential search committee, could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Art Jester, director of college relations at Centre, said he was not authorized to comment on the search.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1988

## Californian reportedly to head Centre

DANVILLE, Ky. — Michael F. Adams, vice president of university affairs at Pepperdine University in California, will be named president of Centre College within the next two weeks, according to a published report. The Advocate-Messenger of Danville reported yesterday that Adams will replace Richard L. Morrill, who left Sept. 30 after six years at Centre to become president of the University of Richmond in Virginia.

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U.S. Circuit Judge Pierce Lively, head of the college's presidential search committee, could not be reached for comment yesterday. Art Jester, director of college relations at Centre, said he was not authorized to comment on the search.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1988

## UK law graduate endows scholarship

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Laramie L. Leatherman, a 1953 graduate of the University of Kentucky College of Law, has given the college \$75,000 to endow a professorship. The Laramie L. Leatherman Professorship of Law will be the law college's seventh. The gift "will help us attract and retain an outstanding faculty," said Ruthford B. Campbell, the law college's dean.

Leatherman is a partner in the Louisville law firm of Greengbaum, Doll & McDonald and is a UK Fellow and an emeritus member of the College of Law Visiting Committee.

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1988

## 'Nightline' plans show about UK's problems

By Jerry Tipton  
Herald-Leader staff writer

Barring other major news, the University of Kentucky's troubled basketball program will be the topic of discussion Monday night on "Nightline," ABC's late-night news program.

Greg McCowan, an ABC producer, confirmed yesterday that the "Nightline" staff was planning its Monday program on the controversy surrounding UK basketball. McCowan came to Lexington yesterday to prepare a segment introducing the continuing controversy to viewers.

"It's another example of a university in trouble with the NCAA," McCowan said. "That can make for a good story. What I'm working on is a piece that will make it a compelling thing for the average

viewer."

Laura Wessner, the press representative for "Nightline," said Monday nights in the fall were considered good spots for sports-oriented subjects. During the fall, "Nightline" follows "Monday Night Football" and the local news. Monday's program on UK should begin between 12:30 and 1 a.m., depending on the length of the Miami-Cleveland football game.

But Ms. Wessner stressed that Monday's topic could change if world or national events warrant. She said 30 percent of topics change by 4 p.m. the day of airing.

Anchorman Ted Koppel is off Mondays, Ms. Wessner said, so James Walker will be the host.

No guests have been lined up, Ms. Wessner said.

UK coach Eddie Sutton confirmed yesterday that he had asked by "Nightline" representatives to appear on Monday's show. Sutton declined.

"I have no desire to do that," he said before yesterday's practice. "All the questions have already been asked. I need to spend my time getting our team to play better."

UK lost its home opener Wednesday 85-82 to Northwestern State. That defeat, only UK's 14th in a home opener, dropped the Wildcats' record to 2-4.

The NCAA has levied 18 allegations of wrongdoing against the UK program. When the final 17 charges came in mid-October, UK was given until Monday to respond. Interim athletics director Joe Burch has indicated the school will ask for an extension.

Bernie Vonderheide, UK's director of public relations, said he did not think school President David Roselle had been approached by "Nightline." Asked how Roselle might respond to an invitation, Vonderheide said, "Our policy has been that Dr. Roselle will not do any individual media interviews."

Chris Cameron, UK's sports information director, said Burch had not been approached by "Nightline."

Neither had David Berst, the NCAA director of enforcement.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1988

## Expenses of probe of UK basketball nearing \$200,000

By RICHARD WILSON  
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Expenses for the University of Kentucky's investigation of its basketball program are nearing \$200,000, according to UK records.

The university has been billed for \$196,397.76 in legal fees and expenses from April through Oct. 31 by the Lexington law firm of Brown, Todd & Heyburn. James Park Jr., the chief investigator, is under contract with UK's Athletics Association to investigate alleged infractions of NCAA rules by UK.

The university has yet to be billed for fees and expenses by Park and his associates for the month of November. Also, the actual cost of the investigation, now in its ninth month, is considerably higher than \$196,397.

That is because the figure does not include a November billing or salaries and expenses of two full-time UK officials who have also been involved in the investigation — Joe Burch, the acting athletics director, and Robert Lawson, a UK law professor and the school's faculty representative to the NCAA.

The NCAA has filed 18 allegations against UK, including numerous recruiting infractions, providing false and misleading information to investigators by some players and coaches, and academic fraud by Eric Manuel.

According to the latest bill from Brown, Todd & Heyburn, UK was charged \$31,993 for 252 hours in legal fees in October. In addition, the firm billed the athletics association for \$2,245.27 in reimbursements for mailings, copying of materials, long-distance telephone calls and other incidentals.

The \$34,238.27 October bill was the third-largest monthly bill submitted by the firm. The two larger billings were \$40,092 for September and \$37,039 in June.

The probe was sparked when an Emery Air Freight envelope sent by assistant UK coach Dwane Casey to Claud Mills, the father of then-UK recruit Chris Mills, came open in transit. Several Emery employees in the company's Los Angeles terminal said that the package contained a videotape and \$1,000 in cash.

Casey has denied sending the money and Claud Mills and his son, now a UK freshman and Wildcat starter, have denied receiving it.

Several Brown, Todd & Heyburn lawyers have worked on the investigation with Park, a former judge of the Kentucky Court of

Appeals. Overall, the firm has billed UK for nearly 1,338 hours of legal fees, with slightly more than 610 hours billed by Park at \$158 per hour.

Bernie Vonderheide, UK's director of public relations, said it was impossible to estimate how much the legal expenses would total until the investigation is ended.

"For the benefit of the university and the basketball program, we want the investigation to be as thorough as possible," Vonderheide said.

Park could not be reached for comment yesterday. While UK has been given until Monday to respond to the 18 allegations, he was in Kansas City meeting with NCAA officials about a possible extension.

Vonderheide said, however, that "no decision has been made" on whether UK will actually seek the extension.

# Fast-growing NKU wants to add more dormitories

By BILL WERONKA  
Staff Writer

Northern Kentucky University is the fastest-growing university in the state and would like to continue that trend by adding more student housing on campus, NKU President Leon Boothe said yesterday in Highland Heights.

Currently, there is space for only 396 of the school's 9,500 students, and Boothe wants to add dormitory space for 600 more.

"I know we're losing students because they can't live on campus because that's what parents are telling us," Boothe said. "Plus, having more students on campus would give us more support for on-campus activities like concerts."

Before NKU can build new housing, however, it must come up with a way to finance it. The state will not provide funds for dormitories, and the 16-year-old university's bond indebtedness is too high right now to finance housing through a bond issue, Boothe said.

So Boothe plans to solicit private contractors for the project and arrange a lease agreement with the one chosen.

Boothe said he is not sure what the project would cost, but added that private contractors have expressed interest.

Boothe views the project as a chance "to do something interesting and exciting" and said ideas include self-contained apartments or suites.

He said he would like to break ground on the new dorm by next fall and complete it within a year.

NKU opened in 1972 and has grown rapidly. From 1980 through 1987, enrollment grew 13 percent, more than twice as fast as any other state-supported university, Boothe said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1988

## Education report delayed until next week

**FRANKFORT** — The House and Senate Education committees will release a report next week that identifies "needs in education" that could cost an estimated \$200 million a year, said Rep. Roger Noe, chairman of the House committee.

"That's a real, real loose figure," he said. "It could be considerably higher or considerably lower depending on the wishes of the committee and (other) education leaders."

The committees had hoped to make their report public by Saturday, but they won't have it ready until next week.

The report, which Noe said he hoped would be considered by the governor and legislature if a special session is held on education, discusses paying for programs begun in 1985 and 1986. Among them are higher teacher salaries, reduced class sizes, writing programs, teacher development programs and more state aid for poorer schools.

Other highlights include programs for early childhood education, help for poor and minority students, dropout prevention, literacy, more money for higher education and restructuring schools, which would cover proposals made by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson.

Initiatives that would not cost money, such as reducing nepotism in schools and appointing the superintendent of public instruction, also would be included, said Noe, D-Harlan.

After the report is released, the Appropriations and Revenue committees will come up with a plan to pay for it.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1988

## Farm policy

### New UK agriculture dean outlines plans

By JUDITH EGERTON  
Farm Writer

The new dean of the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture told farmers yesterday that he senses an urgency among farm leaders and public officials to move Kentucky agriculture forward.

Dr. C. Oran Little, who replaced Charles E. Barnhart on July 1, said the agriculture college is committed to a partnership with farmers as they prepare for the future.

Under his leadership, the college will focus on six areas, Little told farmers who attended yesterday's opening session of the Kentucky Farm Bureau annual convention, held at the Executive Inn West.

Those areas are: exploring ways to keep soil healthy for producing crops; managing the state's natural resources; increasing farm income; identifying and expanding

markets for farm products; defining consumers' needs; and maintaining the stability of the family farm.

Generally, farming in the state is in good shape, he said. "I like what I see," he said. "I see farmers of this state with renewed optimism."

The new dean, 52, is a Texas native and a beef cattle nutritionist. Although he has spent the past few months traveling throughout Kentucky meeting farmers and learning about agriculture issues, he's not unfamiliar with the state.

Little first came to Kentucky in 1960 as an assistant agriculture professor at UK. He remained on the faculty and held several administrative positions until 1985, when he became vice chancellor for research and director of Louisiana State University's Agricultural Center.



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1988

## UK putting brawn behind its efforts to recruit top brains

By Andrew Oppmann  
Herald-Leader staff writer

The setting was familiar: An assistant athletics director at the University of Kentucky, a telephone crunched against his ear, calling a promising recruit.

Gene DeFilippo's message was simple: We want you at Kentucky.

But DeFilippo wasn't trying to lure the latest high school basketball or football star. Instead, he was helping UK vie for the academic stars of the high school world.

He was among 45 faculty and staff members asked to call top high school achievers considering attending UK.

Last week's faculty "phone-athon" was just part of a 31-point recruiting strategy unveiled this year by UK's admissions office. It includes ideas never before tried to lure the best and the brightest to the university next fall. Some of the concepts have been borrowed from small liberal arts colleges.

"The University of Kentucky is not going to lean back and say to these students, 'Just come and find us in Lexington,'" said Randy Mills, associate director of admissions. "We're out there competing for them."

Enrollment standards got tougher in the fall of 1984, when the university became the first state-supported institution to start selective admissions, ranking entry into UK on a formula derived from high school grades and performance on the American College Test.

Before the restrictions were imposed, students were admitted if

they had a high school diploma or its equivalent and if they had taken the ACT.

That isn't so today. UK rejects those with an ACT composite score of 10 or lower or less than a C average in high school. It requires high school courses considered to be "pre-college." And it requires students to pay a \$15 application fee.

Of those meeting the requirements, the top 65 percent are admitted.

As a result, better students are coming to UK. Before the selective-admissions policy went into effect, the average ACT score for incoming freshmen at UK was 19 out of 35. This fall, that rose to 22.5 — the highest posted by an incoming freshman class. The national average ACT score is 18.8, while the state average is 18.2.

The selective admissions policy, however, can only go so far. For its scores to improve further, UK realized it must compete as an academic recruiter, Mills said.

"We had to start butting heads with the biggies," he said.

Money set aside by UK for scholarships was boosted from \$70,000 in the fall of 1984 to more than \$1 million available next fall.

The biggest and most prestigious awards, the Otis A. Singletary Scholarships for Academic Excellence, will be given to 20 incoming freshman students this year — the highest number ever. Named for the former UK president and current president emeritus, the award covers in-state tuition, room and board and books for one year. It is renewable.

Other scholarships, paid for by a variety of sources, range from one-time grants to four-year programs.

Among the other tactics used by UK to target the freshman class of 1989:

- Buying more than 20,000 names, including minority prospects, for direct mail recruitment, then writing personal letters and mailing elaborate booklets on the university to top scholars.
- Providing training and information on university recruitment to the UK extension agents posted in each of Kentucky's 120 counties. UK also prepared a detailed manual for high school counselors covering most aspects of campus and academic life.
- Sending prospects handwritten letters from UK students from their hometowns or nearby areas. This was done through a student group, Collegians for Academic Excellence. In addition, members of the group were asked to return to their respective high schools during the Christ-

mas break to speak to seniors considering attending UK.

• Sending UK recruiters to more than 277 places in Kentucky this semester, as well as 57 places outside the state and three national college fairs. In addition, the admissions office is prepared to play host to more than 3,000 prospects stopping by UK's Visitor Center this academic year.

"Our size can work to our advantage," said Mills, who worked with student recruitment at Transylvania University before being hired by UK. "They might expect the staff of a small liberal arts college to send a letter or make that phone call. They're really impressed when it comes from a place as big as UK."

Brauch Fugat, a mathematics professor who worked in last week's phone-a-thon with DeFilippo, said his calls were greeted with genuine surprise.

"High school students don't expect to receive calls from university faculty members," he said. "But this is something that we as faculty need to do. We don't have a lock on these students."

Laura Sauer is an example of what Fugat is talking about. A senior at Owensboro Catholic High School and a Governor's Scholar, she is considering UK along with many public and private schools, including Centre College in Danville and Transylvania.

As one of UK's academic prospects and a scholarship contender, she was one of the students contacted during the phone-a-thon.

"I've nailed it down to a few, but they are in no real order," said Laura, one of 110 students honored at a reception yesterday at the home of UK President David Roselle. "I'm trying to get the best offer."

Laura, who wants to major in English literature and later teach, said she was surprised by the call.

"When you stop and think about how many people go there, and everyone who says at a school as big as UK you'll never be recognized as an individual, it was very surprising," she said.

Image and personal contact can only go so far, said Donald Sands, vice chancellor for academic affairs. Sands said the university must work to "make itself more attractive to the top students," by resolving housing problems and emphasizing and nurturing extracurricular activities.

"We need to make sure our students get an experience that's as rich and rewarding as it can be," he said. "We need to prove that Kentucky can outdo anything a smaller college could offer."



# Fayette schools, UK benefiting from program

By Mary Ann Roser  
Herald-Leader education writer

Ellen Day was the picture of patience, despite the first graders tugging at her side, vying for attention. To an outsider, the spectacle seemed overwhelming. But Ms. Day, who graduated from the University of Kentucky Friday with a teaching degree, was undaunted.

"I feel confident," she said.

Ms. Day attributed much of her self-confidence to a program launched this year by UK and the Fayette County Schools.

"I'm so glad I was involved in this," she said.

UK is part of the Holmes Group — a coalition of universities participating in a national experiment to improve teaching. One of the goals of the Holmes Group is to foster better collaboration between universities and public schools.

The program has improved communication between Fayette County and UK, participants said. Together, "we will ultimately improve the quality of our teacher-preparation programs as well as the quality of instruction in our public schools," said UK professor Ron Atwood.

This fall, several UK students were chosen to work with teams of four or five Fayette County teachers. Normally, each student would have been assigned to just one classroom teacher.

The teams are a big plus, Ms. Day said.

"We've gotten to see many different styles of teaching. . . . I have all kinds of experiences to draw from."

She also worked with teachers in different grades.

"I was in shock after going from the third grade to the first grade," she said. "You can tell the third graders to do something, and they do it. The first graders, you have to be on them all the time."

Also new is a closer involvement of UK faculty members in the schools, said Sharon Brennan, director of field experience and certification at UK. That has enabled faculty members to bring ideas back to the university.

And Fayette County teachers have come to UK to speak to students.

In addition to building stronger ties between the schools and university, a focus of the program is to improve instruction. At Southern Elementary School one of the teams has come up with different ways to teach social studies while the other did the same for economics. At Henry Clay High, teams are working on math and social studies instruction. Teams also are busy at Clays Mill and Harrison elementary schools.

Tom Moss, a math teacher at Henry Clay, said that while student teachers have much to gain, he and the other veteran teachers also are benefiting from the program.

"It's good for us older folks to get that fresh thinking," he said. "They come up with some really good ideas. We sometimes learn as much from those new people as they're going to learn from us."

The teams have attended national conferences and have come away loaded with ideas, he and others said.

"This is my 20th year teaching and the first time I've ever had an opportunity to attend a national convention," said Lola Warren, a teacher at Southern.

Money for conferences and other activities comes from the \$1,700 each team receives from UK and Fayette County.

"The teachers have some control over their own professional development," said Ed Sagan, dean of UK's College of Education. "They are now involved in planning that and enriching that."

Experienced teachers also are talking more to each other.

"Teachers are rather isolated," said Judy Hutchinson, a teacher at Southern. "You have your room. You close your door and you work with your children. We don't know what's going on in the other side of the building."

The program has helped break down that isolation, she and others said.

Although UK will continue its participation in the Holmes Group, it is uncertain whether there will be money to continue the team program next year, Sagan said.

Participants said they don't want to see it end.

Said Ms. Day, "I really think this is the way it (teacher training) should be."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.,  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1988

## Lexington man is new UK trustee

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson yesterday appointed Lexington insurance executive William E. "Bud" Burnett Jr. to the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees.

Burnett replaces Albert Clay of Mount Sterling who has been a UK trustee for 20 years.

Burnett, president of Kentucky Central Life Insurance Co. and a business associate of Wilkinson's, contributed \$2,000 to the Wilkinson campaign for governor, according to campaign finance records.

A subsidiary of Burnett's corporation bought Wilkinson's Frankfort hotel last year, relieving Wilkinson of a potential conflict of interest. The attorney general said it could have been a conflict of interest for Wilkinson to have continued to own the Capital Plaza Hotel because state functions are held there.

Burnett, who was born in Louisville, graduated from the University of Louisville. He has been a Lexington resident since 1963. He reached the top ranks of the late Garvice Kincaid's businesses, which included Kentucky Central Life Insurance Co. and Central Bank & Trust Co.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1988

## Wilkinson appoints new UK trustee

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson yesterday replaced a 20-year member of the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees with the president of the company that bought the governor's Frankfort hotel.

Wilkinson appointed William E. Burnett Jr., president and board chairman of Kentucky Central Life Insurance Co.

Burnett replaced Albert Clay, a Mount Sterling tobacco warehouseman appointed to the UK board in January 1969 and had been reappointed since. Clay was vice chairman of the board when he was replaced and had been chairman.

M-C Realty Inc., a subsidiary of Kentucky Central, closed the deal to buy the Capital Plaza Hotel from Wilkinson Enterprises on Dec. 7, 1987. Financial details of the sale were never made public.

In a brief telephone interview from his Lexington home yesterday, Burnett said he believes he contributed to Wilkinson's gubernatorial campaign last year.

Wilkinson's press secretary, Doug Alexander, said the sale and



Burnett

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1988

# Schools help students face trauma of finals

Herald-Leader staff report

Exams can make you just want to SCREAM!

Well, at midnight, that's just what students at Transylvania University will do. The campus creamfest will signal the end of the first full day of exams, said Rick Lubenhofer, public information director.

The screamfest is just one way Lexington college students will let off steam or prepare for final exams.

The other events are a bit quieter.

Transylvania has held a seminar on dealing with exam stress, and handed out survival kits with candy, popcorn, aspirin, pens and pencils.

Last night, faculty members

donned chefs' hats and cooked a free breakfast for students.

Through the rest of finals week, students will get late-night snacks.

As part of the third annual "Cramarama" at the University of Kentucky, the Student Organizations Assembly has provided rooms in the student center for quiet studying.

Also, students are treated to free food and drinks.

"Hot chocolate, coffee, anything with caffeine in it," joked freshman Carol Yount, publicity chairman.

The room will be open 24 hours a day until Friday. Escorts are provided upon request.

Randy Ro, a senior electrical engineering major with three roommates, said the main benefit was more space.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1988

## Indiana University rated top bargain

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Indiana University is among the nation's top schools in providing the best education for the money, according to the "1989 G.I.S. Guide to Four-Year Colleges."

The guide, published by Houghton Mifflin Co., features lists of the top 15 schools in a variety of categories. IU's Bloomington campus made four of the lists: "Best Buys," "Friendliest Students," "Best Theater" and "Most Underappreciated Public Universities."

The top schools were determined by a nationwide survey of high-school counselors.



# MSU's Baldridge out until spring

By MARK MAYNARD  
and LARRY BAILEY  
Independent Sports Writers

**MOREHEAD** — Morehead State University football coach Bill Baldridge has been granted temporary reassignment because of health reasons, according to an announcement from MSU Athletics Director Steve Hamilton.

Baldridge requested the reassignment that will be effective Jan. 3 and last until March 20. Baldridge will be on leave until Jan. 3.

During his reassignment, Baldridge will teach part-time in MSU's Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation and will assist in planning for spring football and for the 1989 season on a limited basis.

In an interview with The Independent a few weeks ago, Baldridge said he was planning a full comeback from a heart ailment, that sidelined him the first time in 1987. Complications during the healing process forced him to miss part of this past season.

"The problem that sent me to the hospital this time was the result of the scar tissue and it wasn't because of any stress or pressure from coaching," Baldridge said during the last week of the season. "I plan on resuming my coaching and getting ready for next season. We've got a lot of young kids and I'm looking forward to it."

Baldridge was expected to be on the sidelines during the last game at Richmond against Eastern Kentucky, but couldn't because he said he had "overdone it" during game preparations.

"I felt so good I picked up a couple cans of film and I paid for it. I also kind of ran into the scout team quarterback the other day by accident. I tried to catch him and I shouldn't have," Baldridge said a couple of days before the Eagles lost to the Colonels.

During Baldridge's reassignment period, and effective immediately,



**BILL BALDRIDGE**  
Sidelined again

assistant head coach Vic Clark will be MSU's acting head coach with complete control of the football program.

Clark coached much of last season for the Eagles, who finished 3-7.

Baldridge's health problems began during the 1987 football season when he suffered chest pains after a football game at Austin Peay. He underwent two balloon angioplasties to relieve blockage in an artery near his heart. The pains reoccurred during the 1988 season after a game in Lynchburg, Va., against Liberty University.

Baldridge soon after underwent coronary bypass surgery to once more relieve arterial blockage from the scar tissue.

Baldridge has been Morehead's coach for the past five seasons, winning Ohio Valley Conference Coach of the Year honors in 1986 after posting a 7-4 record.

## Morehead's Baldridge to take break from coaching

From Special and Staff Dispatches

Morehead State University football coach Bill Baldridge has requested and been granted temporary reassignment because of his health, athletic director Steve Hamilton said yesterday.

Effective Jan. 3 until March 20, Baldridge will teach part time in the

### AROUND KENTUCKY

Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation and help in planning for the football program on a limited basis. Assistant head coach Vic Clark will be the acting head coach during that period, Hamilton said.

Baldridge had balloon angioplasties during the 1987 season to relieve arterial blockages near his heart. He had coronary bypass surgery this fall for the same problem.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1988

## Baldridge temporarily reassigned

Special to the Herald-Leader

Morehead State University football coach Bill Baldridge has requested and been granted temporary reassignment because of health reasons, Athletics Director Steve Hamilton announced yesterday.

The reassignment will be effective Jan. 3 and will last until March 20. Baldridge will be on leave until Jan. 3. During his reassignment, Baldridge will teach part-time in MSU's Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation and will assist in planning for spring football practice and for the 1989 season on a limited basis.

Effective immediately and during Baldridge's reassignment period, assistant head coach Vic Clark will be MSU's acting head coach

and will have complete control of the football program.

Baldridge's health problems began during the 1987 football season when he suffered chest pains after a football game at Austin Peay. He subsequently underwent two balloon angioplasties to relieve blockage in an artery near his heart. The pains reoccurred during the 1988 season after a game at Liberty College in Lynchburg, Va.

Soon after, Baldridge underwent coronary bypass surgery to once again relieve arterial blockage.

Clark finished the season as acting head coach.

Baldridge has just completed his fifth season as head coach at Morehead.

# UK will release some information from NCAA investigation on Monday

By Jerry Tipton

Herald-Leader staff writer

With at least two exceptions, the University of Kentucky will obey a court order and release on Monday details of the NCAA allegations against UK, an attorney for the Herald-Leader said yesterday.

UK attorneys have indicated the school will withhold information about two of the allegations against the Wildcat basketball program, pending a request that the court order be reconsidered, James Thomerson said.

If any of the allegations involve UK player Eric Manuel, those too will be withheld, Thomerson said. One of Manuel's attorneys, Ed Dove, filed a motion yesterday to have the court reconsider the order to release information if any of the details pertain to his client.

"Basically, it would violate his right to academic privacy," said Dove, who works through Central Kentucky Legal Services. To support his contention, Dove said he cited the Buckley amendment, a Kentucky law that discourages the release of academic records.

In ordering the release of the

allegations, Circuit Court Judge George E. Barker said the Buckley amendment should not be considered a roadblock.

One of the allegations by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, No. 10, charges that a student-athlete committed academic fraud.

Earlier this year, the NCAA asked questions about the circumstances surrounding the college entrance exam that Manuel passed in June 1987. Manuel scored 23 on the American College Test when he took it at Lafayette High School. He had previously failed to score the equivalent of a 14 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test in his hometown of Macon, Ga.

UK will ask Barker on Monday to reconsider his order last Tuesday to make the allegations public, Thomerson said. UK attorney John Darsie indicated at a meeting yesterday that the school did not want to release details on allegations No. 5 and No. 8, Thomerson said, but would release information about the other charges Monday.

"UK wants to attempt to further protect what they consider privacy

interests of an individual," the newspaper attorney said.

UK was asked if it would release all other information about allegations No. 5 and No. 8 except the name it wished to protect, Thomerson said. The answer was no, he said.

Darsie could not be reached for comment.

Bernie Vonderheide, UK director of public relations, would acknowledge only that UK's legal staff had discussed the case with other attorneys.

In a summary of the NCAA charges provided to the news media in October, allegation No. 5 involved improper transportation and lodging provided to a prospective student-athlete. The summary also describes a trip to an all-star high school basketball game involving more than one representative of UK's athletic interests.

Allegation No. 8 involves a UK staff member allowing a representative of the school's interests to have an improper recruiting contact with a prospective student athlete at one of the player's high school games last December.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Saturday, December 10, 1988

## Newton rumored as AD possibility

LEXINGTON (AP) — University of Kentucky President David Roselle has mentioned Vanderbilt basketball coach C.M. Newton as the man Roselle would most like to place at the head of UK's athletics department, the Kentucky Post, quoting a UK source, reported Friday.

But a university spokesman told The Associated Press on Friday that Roselle has no "favorite" at this time.

The Kentucky Post source, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said Roselle made the reference to Newton, a former Wildcat basketball player, two or three weeks ago, about the time Cliff Hagan was vacating the position, the Kentucky Post of Covington reported.

"(Roselle) said (Newton) would be a qualified candidate for the job," the newspaper quoted the source as saying. "I don't remember exactly what his words were, but it was obvious at that particular moment that Newton was his first choice for the job."

The source also said Joe Burch, UK's acting athletics director, could be a strong candidate to retain the job permanently.

Burch had no comment on the report, according to Chris Cameron, sports information director at the University of Kentucky.

But Bernie Vonderheide, UK's director of public relations, said in a telephone interview with the AP on Friday: "The president of the university has turned the job of finding a new athletic director over

to a screening committee," which will conduct a nationwide search and make a recommendation.

"President Roselle at this time has made no decision on who the next athletic director will be nor does he have any favorite at this time. ... He will leave the job of finding candidates to a screening committee, which has already been appointed."

At least one university trustee, "Cap" Hersey of Lexington, said he would favor retaining Burch, according to the Kentucky Post.

"As far as I'm concerned, they might have already hired the best candidate," Hersey said. "Half the people, or a quarter of the people around here, are saying 'C.M.' (Newton). As far as I'm concerned, status quo (Burch) would be fine."

"I'm very fond of Joe Burch," Hersey said. "I think he's very, very, very capable. He's been through the fire, been under the fire, and come out looking very good."

But Hersey said it is premature to link the position with names because the UK screening committee that will recommend Hagan's permanent successor has not yet advertised the position.

Hagan resigned last month as the NCAA investigated the university's basketball program for the second time in three years. Burch was named as the interim director.

Newton, contacted by phone Thursday night at his home in Nashville, said he had not heard his

name connected with the UK job "in this context."

Newton added that he has not been contacted by UK, nor has he contacted the school. He declined to comment on whether he is interested in the position.

"No, I've not heard anything at all," Newton, 58, said. "The only thing I'm doing right now is working on my basketball team and trying to get over a loss (Wednesday night to North Carolina) ... I think about it (future plans) all the time, but right now I'm trying to figure out what to do about this basketball team."

Newton lettered with UK's national championship basketball team in 1951 as a teammate of Hagan.

"He's a UK boy, he has Lexington connections, he coached at Transylvania (University in Lexington), and he's certainly a very good coach," the Kentucky Post's source said of Newton. "No one knows exactly what his administrative capabilities are."

Newton served for five years as the chairman of the NCAA Basketball Rules Committee and is vice president of the Amateur Basketball Association of the United States of America, the nation's governing body for international basketball.

Vonderheide said the screening committee will meet with Roselle and vice president for administration Edward A. Carter to decide on criteria for a new athletics director. The committee will then include its criteria in its advertisement of the opening.

"The hope is that the committee will have a recommendation for the president in March," Vonderheide said.



# Scott High helping in revision of college-entrance exam

Associated Press

**TAYLOR MILL, Ky.** — Students at Scott High School in the Northern Kentucky town of Taylor Mill are helping to establish new standards in a major revision of a well-known college-entrance exam.

David Crockett, vice president for public affairs of the American College Testing Program, said the ACT is being drastically changed to more accurately reflect what is being taught in secondary schools and to

better assess skills colleges consider important.

"The test has never been revised this significantly since it was introduced in 1959," Crockett said.

The new test will come out in October after five years of analyzing the ACT and reviewing comments from high schools and colleges. Colleges wanted more information, for example, about the strengths and weaknesses of students.

Most Kentucky students who plan to go to college take the ACT be-

cause it is required for admission to state universities. The other major national college-entrance exam is the Scholastic Aptitude Test.

Scott was one of 416 schools that participated in the nationwide study. Ninth-, 10th- and 11th-graders at Scott took a test last month.

"It was the ACT test, but it wasn't the same as the one they are giving now," said Mary Kindel, a counselor at Scott. "They had questions on it that were being researched to see about using in the future."

Kindel said teachers and other school officials weren't allowed to read the questions on the test, for security purposes.

The 3½-hour test consisted of four parts — math, reading comprehension, science and social studies.

Crockett said not all schools took a four-part test. Some took certain sections, while others took the current test and/or sample questions.

A wide range of schools was sought, he said, and those that participated probably will get the re-

sults of the tests at the beginning of the year.

Individual scores and group averages will be reported, comparing Scott with the rest of the students who were tested.

"Most students thought the test was pretty tough," Kindel said. "But I think they appreciated the opportunity to find out ahead of time what the ACT was going to be like."

"They all have to take it for college admission. This way, they get an idea of what to expect."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1988

## EKU

Anne Brooks, chairman of Eastern Kentucky University's department of humanities, has been elected president of the Association for Integrative Studies.

The 430-member association is a national source of information about interdisciplinary approaches to the study of human experience.

EKU has announced a campaign for the College of Allied Health and Nursing to raise the

university's share of a \$5.4 million construction project.

The General Assembly earlier this year approved the sale of bonds to expand the John D. Rowlett Building, which houses health and nursing programs. However, the legislature said the university must raise \$340,000 from private sources.

Adrienne J. Millett, a Richmond ophthalmologist and director of Richmond's First Federal Savings

Bank, will head the community campaign leadership committee.

## WKU

William G. Lloyd, a professor emeritus of chemistry and former dean of Western Kentucky University's Ogden College of Science, Technology and Health, received the 1988 Distinguished Scientist Award from the Kentucky Academy of Science at the 74th annual meeting in Richmond recently.

## Larry Conley says he wants to be UK's athletics director

Associated Press

**LEXINGTON, Ky.** — TV basketball commentator Larry Conley said yesterday that he is interested in becoming the University of Kentucky's athletics director.

"I would talk to them (UK officials)," Conley said at the winter meeting of the Kentucky Associated Press Sports Editors.

The university announced last week that it had established a screening meeting to find a replacement for Cliff Hagan, who resigned in November during the NCAA investigation of the school's basketball program.

Conley, a basketball commentator for 14 years, said he has told UK officials of his interest in the job.

Joe Burch of the school's legal office is UK's interim athletic director.

Conley was a member of UK's famed "Rupp's Runts" 1966 team, which finished runner-up to Texas Western in the NCAA basketball tournament.

When asked what he would do to clean up UK's athletic program, he said, "I don't know the inner workings of what the problems are."

Conley did say that the reforms in athletics on the national level need to come from presidents and athletics directors who make the rules.

He said he would like to see the NCAA investigation of UK ended — and any penalties imposed — soon because the "innuendo and rumors are just killing it (UK) around the country."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1988

## Ivy-covered angst

**G**OING to college is, for the most part, all it's cracked up to be.

Graduates understandably look back with nostalgia on those years they spent reading, writing and partying with freespirted peers, while Mom, Dad or the bank paid the bills. Young folks who make it to commencement look forward to higher pay and better jobs than are available to budding who shunned higher learning.

But as Eve would be the first to attest, the pursuit of knowledge exacts a price. A new study by Anne Shurling, a psychology professor at Transylvania University, points out, for instance, that alumni suffer symptoms of end-of-semester stress for years after they have taken their last examination.

Even those of us who stumbled through the groves of academe before grade point averages and sergraduate school were taken so seri-

ously know the phenomenon well. There are few more disagreeable experiences than waking up in a cold sweat after dreaming that during a French exam you drew a blank on how to form the future subjunctive. Or that the main question on a chemistry test asked you to explain what happens when sulfur dioxide-aluminate is dumped in a vat of raspberry cider — a subject you were planning to review when your boyfriend arrived with a sixpack.

Such anxieties are said to dissipate in late middle age. And that, of course, is the time when battalions of older Americans now return to the classroom to fill in the gaps in their understanding of the universe. Will those golden years then turn into one long nightmare about blowing a quiz on Samuel Pepys' diaries?

Maybe ignorance is bliss, after all.

# U of L battles the ac with tob

## School softens curbs on smoking after outcry

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

LOUISVILLE — University of Louisville student Matt Landrus is an ex-smoker and self-described health-food freak. But when it comes to U of L's proposed curbs on smoking, he said he is an "avid moderate."

Moderation seemed to reign from U of L's top on down, last week after a brush with Kentucky's formidable tobacco interests.

Under attack by legislators, a university spokesman on Monday promised to come back with rules that would be more smoker-friendly.

Landrus, 23, said it's "really disturbing" when lawmakers use budget threats to strong-arm universities on internal policies, as they did with U of L.

At the same time, "thousands of people around here depend on tobacco economically. ... I can understand how addicted smokers are and how addicted I am to smoke-free air."

U of L President Donald Swain said the rules never banned smoking, nor was that the intent. The goal was to ease the rising conflict between smokers and non-smokers among the school's 4,000 employees and 22,000 students.

Swain said U of L eventually would have a smoking policy.

"It's probably in everybody's best interest to let the dust settle and get the story off the front page and off the television news," Swain told the faculty senate, which had endorsed the policy with some reservations.

The drama between an educational institution and an economic institution in a tobacco state drew national attention. CBS Evening News even paid Kentucky a call.

"You know when Dan Rather's people come in here to interview you, it's something," said Rep. Clay Crupper, D-Dry Ridge, chairman of the House agriculture committee and a leader of the assault on U of L's proposed smoking policy.

Fanning the flames of emotion, so to speak, a national study declared Kentucky No. 1 in smoking-related deaths about the same time the U of L controversy broke. Evidence has also been mounting that it is unhealthy to breathe other people's smoke.

Legislators on the Tobacco Task Force declared peace last Monday after U of L promised to revise its proposal. But it's an uneasy kind of truce.

Crupper questioned whether any state-supported university in Kentucky — where the besieged tobacco industry is a billion-dollar-plus enterprise — needs a smoking policy.

"They ought to do it informally," said Crupper, by dividing cafeterias, libraries and other areas between smokers and non-smokers.

The proposed smoking policy at U of L is not the first at a state-supported university, although it's the first to ignite a controversy.

Eastern Kentucky University in Richmond followed basically the same internal procedure as U of L to enact a campus smoking policy in 1982. Since then, the president's office has never received a complaint about it, said Donald Feltner, Eastern's vice president for university relations.

EKU prohibits smoking in classrooms, labs, instructional shops, elevators, theater-type seating areas, Alumni Coliseum arena and indoor athletic areas.

Smoking is prohibited, except in designated areas, in corridors, stairwells and the library. Smoking is permitted unless specifically banned in restrooms and dormitory lounges.

At Northern Kentucky University, a proposed smoking policy drafted by a committee has been winding its way through the various channels for about a year, said Cynthia Dickens, assistant vice president for student affairs.

The policy, which would designate smoking and non-smoking areas, has been approved by the student government, but is unlikely to move very fast because NKU plans to adopt a policy on the AIDS virus first.

"It's a tough issue for campuses," Ms. Dickens said of the smoking question. "We have students from rural areas of Kentucky where tobacco is a cash crop. On the other hand, I would say the vast majority of our students are non-smokers. I think most people are very aware it's an economic issue in Kentucky and a significant health issue. ..."

"I'm feeling very little pressure from smokers or tobacco growers, but quite a bit of concern from students who have health problems or respiratory problems and are in rooms where smoking is exacerbating their problems."

"We have a responsibility to provide as clean and healthful an environment as we can."

The other five state-supported universities do not have campus smoking policies, although there are various restrictions on smoking, especially in classrooms and in areas where it would be hazardous.

At U of L, smoking is now allowed except where specifically prohibited. The proposed policy would reverse that by prohibiting it except where specifically allowed. Occupants of private offices would be free to smoke.

In the event of an irreconcilable difference, the rights of non-smokers would have prevailed. That provision, borrowed from Ohio State University, especially rankled Crupper. "What I asked them was to be fair to both sides."

U of L, located in the state's largest city, also heard from executives of Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., has more than 800 employees and its national headquarters in Louisville, and from Philip Morris USA in Louisville. The two companies, U of L financial supporters, sent signals that they would prefer letting common courtesy and common sense prevail, and scrapping any formal policy, said Dan Hall, Swain's assistant for university relations.

But Hall said he was confident the university's state funding and corporate support were never in real jeopardy.

"They wanted to get our attention; they got our attention. ... Our challenge is to come up with rules that are perceived to be fair and even-handed."

At one point legislators also suggested the policy be scrapped altogether. But Swain said: "I am confident that ... we will end up with an effective and satisfactory set of regulations to guide smokers and non-smokers."

U of L, which spent two years drafting the smoking policy, will not have the luxury of revising it outside the public glare.

And while the public posture is moderation, it's not hard to find employees and students at U of L, even smokers, who say privately the university shouldn't give an inch to political pressure from pro-tobacco legislators.

The student government association unanimously endorsed the smoking policy.

"Should the university make major changes ... you could have some upset people," said student government president Chris Conliffe of Louisville. "I hope they don't rework it too much. ... We're just waiting to see what happens."

# UK feeling no pressure to tighten smoking limits

By Evan Silverstein

Herald-Leader staff writer

The University of Kentucky Chandler Medical Center began a policy last year limiting places people may smoke.

But despite the medical center limits — and a national trend to restrict public smoking — UK officials predicted the smoking policy for the main campus would not become any stricter.

Jack Blanton, UK's vice chancellor for administration, said the Lexington campus "does not preclude smoking in common areas, in private offices and even where other folks work."

Campuses around the nation, including Ohio State University, the University of Nebraska and Eastern Kentucky University, have had policies for several years telling smokers where they can light up.

Blanton said main-campus regulations prohibited smoking in classrooms, in laboratories with flammable materials, and under smoke-sensitive fire detectors found in UK's residence halls.

Blanton said that few complaints had been raised by non-smokers, and he did not anticipate a sudden push to establish a smoking policy on the main campus.

"We have not had much concern about it at the University of Kentucky," Blanton said when asked about the University of Louisville's recent proposal to restrict smoking on campus to designated areas.

He said UK's position as Kentucky's largest university further complicated the addition of smoking restrictions in a state where tobacco is the top cash crop.

"The land-grant university — in history and tradition — is the farm university. This is a tobacco state," he said. "We are the land-grant university, and that makes us a little different than U of L."

Blanton said that mounting resentment from non-smokers

The land-grant university — in history and tradition — is the farm university. This is a tobacco state. We are the land-grant university, and that makes us a little different than U of L.

— Jack Blanton

breathing others' smoke persuaded some universities to develop smoking policies. "We just have not had that experience on our campus," he said.

James Rose, president of UK's Student Government Association, agreed: "To be honest I haven't heard any complaints about it at all."

Rose said he thought prohibiting smoking in common places, such as the hallways of classroom buildings, might not be the correct route to take.

"There would be some discussion if you are infringing on the rights of others — the rights of smokers," he said.

While students and faculty on the main campus had few gripes about smokers, employees and patients at UK's medical center had many.

One employee "called and said she was allergic to smoke," said Darwin Allen, special assistant for human resources.

Begun last November, the policy divides eating areas into smoking and non-smoking sections, and prohibits smoking in medical-center waiting rooms and outer lobbies. Hospital rooms and UK's five surrounding professional colleges are also smoke-free.

The policy was designed by two committees of medical center faculty and staff.

"What we've done is gone throughout the medical center and campus and identified specific areas in which employees and/or visitors can smoke without harm to the patients," Allen said.

—The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Ky., December 11, 1988

## Diplomas misspell 'Wisconsin'

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP) — The University of Wisconsin presented nearly 4,000 diplomas to graduates in May, but it took six months for anyone to notice that the name of the state was misspelled.

"It's amazing that something like this could happen," said Rosa Johnson, supervisor of degree summary and verification at the registrar's office on the university's Madison campus.

The error is in the lower right-hand corner of the diploma under the signature of UW-Madison Chancellor Donna Shalala.

It reads: "Chancellor, University of Wisconsin-Madison."

"A student noticed it in mid-November," Johnson said, the Green Bay Press-Gazette reported Saturday. "We do proofread the diplomas, but we concentrate on the name and the degree. We usually consider that the standard information is correct. It just didn't occur to us that this could happen."

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1988

## School proposal sets out 12 goals and spending of \$300 million in first year

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER  
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Goals for the year 2000 and a first-year price tag of almost \$300 million are part of a massive education proposal legislators will release today.

The document, a copy of which was obtained yesterday by The Courier-Journal, sets 12 goals to be reached by the turn of the century. It then lists ways to achieve them, ranging from pre-natal health care for the poor to job training for adults.

An appointed state superintendent, an end to corporal punishment, mandatory school attendance through age 18 and every-day kindergarten also are part of the wish list.

The wide-ranging proposal — jokingly dubbed the "Prego" bill in reference to a spaghetti-sauce commercial that includes the phrase, "It's in there" — are a mix of things proposed in the past by legislators. Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, state Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock, education groups and other experts.

Both Rep. Roger Noe and Sen. Nelson Allen, chairmen of the House and Senate education committees, stressed that the document that will be presented to their full committees today is only a working paper.

Legislators said earlier that they plan to invite those interested in education to a summit, perhaps next month, to further develop the proposals and seek a consensus on how to proceed.

Wilkinson said he had not seen the 17-page proposal late yesterday afternoon. His scheduled meeting with leadership, Noe and Allen was postponed as work continued on the package, Wilkinson said, adding that he expects to receive a copy of the plan today.

He said the chances are slim that his proposed special session on education will take place in January. Legislators have said it would be better to wait until the spring.

Wilkinson said he and legislators are

"working together well. I am still optimistic that we will find a way to improve education and restructure schools early next year."

Asked about the prospect of supporting a tax increase for education, Wilkinson said, as before, that he "will not be in favor of a tax increase until I am convinced that we're using our present funds properly."

Asked if the state is now doing that, he said, "We're doing better."

The proposal to be unveiled closely resembles the goals endorsed by the Southern Regional Education Board in October.

The 12 goals for the year 2000 call for:

- All youngsters being prepared when they enter first grade.
- Kentucky's student achievement levels at least matching the nation's.
- Cutting the drop-out rate in half.
- Raising the number of adults with a high school diploma to 90 percent.
- Four of every five entering college students to be ready to do college-level work.
- Effective teacher-education programs.
- Competitive salaries and working conditions for Kentucky's teachers and college faculty.
- Education getting the same or more of the state funding pie, with increased emphasis on quality and accountability.
- Substantial equity in school funding across the state.
- Immediate progress toward bringing funding for the state's universities up to "full-funding" targets.
- Vocational education students to have the same academic skills as non-vocational students, plus expanded learning opportunities for adults.

■ Parents to be more supportive of the schools.

The wish list says the goals are lofty but obtainable.

To reach them, it outlines a smorgasbord of programs.

The administration's proposals for more health care for poor pregnant women and their young children, for restructuring efforts to change the way schools go about educating, and to provide vocational training certificates for adult workers are part of the mix.

No mention is made of Wilkinson's proposed bonuses for teachers and workers at schools that improve.

The plan does call for \$25.8 million more for teacher raises in fiscal 1989-90. It also demands that local districts raise more local taxes, from the current minimum of 25 cents per \$100 of valuation to 30 cents, and that the state raise the amount it provides to help up local funds in poor districts unable to raise much money on their own.

Other proposals call for grants for programs to reach 4-year-olds, an experimental in-home pre-school program, and continued class-size reductions.

More money is suggested for elementary school counselors, school psychologists, and education for gifted and handicapped or retarded students.

Alternative classrooms would be provided as a way to keep problem students in school, and the state would revoke a student's driver's license if he dropped out before age 18.

Adult education and General Education Development degree programs would also be expanded, and vocational education would be improved.

Elementary and secondary teachers would have the opportunity to take sabbaticals, and various laws would be passed to address the problem of school nepotism.

# Panel to study \$295 million education package

By Mary Ann Rosen  
Herald-Leader education writer

A legislative committee today will take its first look at a \$295 million education package that includes more aid for poorer school districts, increasing some local property taxes and curbing nepotism.

The long-awaited menu of programs proposes \$185 million a year for elementary and secondary education and \$110 million a year for colleges and universities. The document will be discussed for the first time today by the interim Joint Committee on Education.

The proposals, which could be considered in a proposed special session on education next year, include \$19.8 million in the 1989-90 budget year to help poorer districts make their programs more equal to those in wealth-

Many changes will be made in this plan over the next several months as we work toward developing a consensus for an improved educational program.

— Legislative committee report

ier districts. That was a key issue in a recent Kentucky Supreme Court case.

Other big-ticket items for the year include \$16 million for preschool programs; \$12.4 million to continue reducing class sizes; \$19.4 million to expand programs for the handicapped; \$16.6 million for elementary-school guidance counselors; \$25.7 million to increase teacher salaries; and \$15 million to "restruc-

ture" schools using concepts advocated by current educational research — an idea supported by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson.

The document also proposes that \$11 million be spent to raise the required school attendance age from 16 to 18.

Most program costs would increase slightly in subsequent years.

Some ideas would not cost more state money.

For example, the document says that local school boards with a minimum local property tax rate of 25 cents per \$100 valuation should raise that to 30 cents.

It also recommends that paddling of students be banned; that students who drop out before 18 face revocation of their drivers' licenses; that local school boards be required to publish the names of their relatives or

those of the superintendent; that school board members run at-large rather than by district; that school districts offer some combined services to save money; and that the state superintendent be appointed rather than elected.

Several members of the education committee prepared the "working paper" after the committee traveled around the state seeking advice from residents and educators. A copy was obtained by the Herald-Leader.

The initiatives are accompanied by 12 goals for Kentucky to meet by the year 2000.

Those goals include raising student achievement to the national average or higher, cutting the dropout rate in half and raising the percentage of adults with high school

diplomas to 90 percent, up from 53 percent in 1980.

"This working paper is meant to serve as a springboard for further discussions," the report says. "We recognize that many changes will be made in this plan over the next several months as we work toward developing a consensus for an improved educational program."

The co-chairmen of the committee, Sen. Nelson Allen, D-Greenup, and Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan, declined to discuss specific proposals.

But both said they wanted to have an education conference early next year to give all groups a chance to share ideas.

Allen also said he would discuss some of his own ideas today, including adding two teaching days to the school year and raising teacher salaries 8 percent next year.

The Interim Joint Committee on Appropriations and Revenue will devise a plan to pay for the education initiatives, lawmakers have said.

In higher education, the working paper seeks \$107 million more for the state's colleges and universities and \$2.8 million for tuition aid.

Other initiatives in the working paper include \$4.1 million to expand Medicaid services to pregnant women and infants; \$2 million for health care for young children; \$5 million to expand a parent and child education program; and \$3 million for half-day kindergarten programs.

For 1990-91 and 1991-92, the document proposes that an additional \$39 million be pumped into vocational education.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1988

## Wilkinson giving weekly messages



Gov. Wallace Wilkinson makes messages available to radio stations, papers.

By Jack Brammer  
Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — Like President Reagan, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson has taken to the airwaves with a weekly taped radio message.

But Wilkinson has gone the president one better. He also sends his weekly message to newspapers.

"We didn't get the idea from Reagan," Wilkinson's press secretary, Doug Alexander, said yesterday. "This is something the governor and I talked about during last year's campaign, an attempt to get out to the people the governor's thoughts on issues facing the state.

"It's just taken us a year to get it started."

Alexander said he did not know the cost of the effort.

"Our only cost is for materials and postage," he said.

One tape is sent each week to the Kentucky Network, a radio news agency in Louisville that serves about 80 stations in the state. Other tapes are sent to the more than 100 stations that do not subscribe to Kentucky Network.

Radio stations also may get the recorded messages by calling a toll-free number to the governor's office.

Each radio message lasts three to five minutes and is available for weekend broadcast. Wilkinson has taped three, dealing with such subjects as education and drunken driving.

The same messages also are mailed as columns to the 152 newspapers in the state.

"In our viewpoint, it's another effort by Governor Wilkinson to involve everyone in state government, especially in rural areas, which don't have reporters assigned to Frankfort on a regular basis," Alexander said.

The weekly messages should "not be misconstrued as Governor Wilkinson campaigning for something or as political messages," Alexander said.

Regardless, Dick Farmer, Kentucky Network news director, has asked the state Republican Party to provide a five-minute response to each message from the Democratic governor.

"I wanted to balance what the governor was saying," Farmer said.



# UK releases full text of 13 allegations, withholds 4

## No surprises revealed; UK gets extension for responding to NCAA

By Jerry Tipton  
Herald-Leader staff writer

In response to a court order, the University of Kentucky released the full text of 13 NCAA allegations yesterday. But UK declined to make four others public.

Not surprisingly, the thrusts of yesterday's release centered on Kentucky's recruitment of Sean Higgins and the school's relationship with Bill Chupil, a Columbus, Ohio, talent scout and UK graduate.

Also confirmed were earlier reports about NCAA charges concerning an improper payment to Eric Manuel's high school coach, Don Richardson, for a speaking engagement at a UK basketball camp; improper living arrangements at Wildcat Lodge; and an improper contact between a prospect and Dan Issel at the ex-UK star's horse farm near Lexington.

Seven of yesterday's charges named assistant coach Dwane Casey. Casey also was charged in Allegation No. 1, which involved a package containing \$1,000 sent to the father of recruit Chris Mills. That allegation was announced in late July.

Fayette Circuit Judge George E. Barker, who last week ordered the release of all 18 allegations, will hear arguments Monday about why the four remaining allegations should not be made public, an attorney for the Herald-Leader said yesterday.

Meanwhile, as expected, UK announced it had been granted an extension until Jan. 30 to respond to the NCAA charges. The NCAA originally set yesterday as the deadline for responding.

Casey's attorney, Joe Bill Campbell, said Saturday that he suspected the extension was sought to allow UK to delay

decisions about the coaching staff until after the season. Campbell said he was "greatly concerned" about the extension request.

But James Park Jr., a Lexington attorney hired by UK to conduct the school's internal investigation, said in a prepared statement that more people still needed to be interviewed.

"This extension will enable us to take all reasonable steps necessary to complete our discussions with these people and assemble a final report," Park said in the statement. "The investigation and the collection of information gathered has been a voluminous job."

In addition to the allegations, Park said the NCAA's letters of official inquiry included 126 requests for information and six special sections of responses.

"This ... extension should be sufficient for us to wrap up this investigation," Park said, "and supply the NCAA with a carefully considered response."

The NCAA Committee on Infractions meets Feb. 1-3 in San Diego, Calif. But UK interim athletics director Joe Burch indicated Saturday that the school probably would not present its case until the next scheduled committee meeting, in mid-April in Charleston, S.C.

Two of the allegations were not released in full yesterday at the request of UK. School attorneys

filed a motion yesterday asking Barker to reconsider his release order with regard to Allegation Nos. 5 and 8.

When asked why UK sought to keep the two allegations secret, Bernie Vonderheide, UK's director of public relations, said, "Usually in these cases, it's dealing with personal rights of privacy."

In its summary of the allegations, released to the media Oct. 13, UK described Nos. 5 and 8 as dealing with the recruitment of a prospect. Chupil, a self-described "basketball junkie," has said he understood that Lawrence Funderburke was the prospect mentioned in the allegations.

However, it has not been revealed whom the NCAA was referring to when it mentioned a representative of UK's interests in each of the allegations.

Attorneys representing Eric Manuel asked Barker Friday to reconsider his order with regard to possible allegations centered on their client. In the summary, Allegation No. 10, which was not released in full yesterday, concerned a charge of academic fraud in 1987.

It is widely known that NCAA investigators questioned the circumstances surrounding the college entrance exam Manuel took at Lexington Lafayette High School in June 1987.

Manuel, a sophomore guard-forward, has volunteered to sit out practices and games until questions about his entrance exam are resolved.

The charges against Casey included that he improperly offered a \$300 monthly allowance and two

cars to Higgins if the Los Angeles high school star signed with UK in 1986. The allegation says Higgins' stepfather, Clifford Benson-Bey, and Al Ross, a Los Angeles-based player's agent, were among those told of the offers to Higgins.

Casey also is charged with having an improper face-to-face contact with Higgins at which the UK coach shot baskets with the prospect.

"Those allegations never occurred," Casey's attorney said yesterday. "The proof is overwhelming in favor of the university and Dwane Casey."

Casey also is charged with meeting with Chupil and Funderburke on visits to Lexington in the summer of 1987; Oct. 14-15, 1987, (Midnight Madness practice); and Dec. 12, 1987, (UK's game against the University of Louisville).

"I repeat my position: that the evidence supporting the allegations is weak," Campbell said. "All the allegations."

Casey's attorney said his client's actions were described accurately in Allegation No. 14, which charges UK with providing improper transportation in summer 1987 to incoming freshmen LeRon Ellis and Manuel. The NCAA forbids a coach from providing free transportation to a summer job.

However, Campbell said, Casey was acting under the assumption that another NCAA rule applied. It allows a coach to arrange for a student-athlete's employment, Campbell said.

"Dwane took them to the job on the first day only," Campbell said.

# UK releases text of 13 allegations; 8 list Casey

By RICHARD WILSON and SCOTT FOWLER  
Staff Writers

LEXINGTON, Ky. — University of Kentucky assistant basketball coach Dwane Casey is named in eight of 13 NCAA allegations against UK's basketball program released by the university yesterday.

Casey is also named in three of four other allegations that were not released pending motions by attorneys to keep those charges secret.

Yesterday's action is the latest step in the lengthy probe of alleged improprieties in UK's program. The investigation began earlier this year when employees of Emery Air Freight said they found \$1,000 in a package Casey sent to the father of then-UK recruit Chris Mills.

That incident produced the first of the 18 allegations; it was released separately by UK in July. UK released summaries of the other 17 allegations in mid-October, but all names were withheld.

However, Fayette Circuit Judge George Barker ruled last week that the state's open-records law did not permit UK to keep the 17 charges secret. Barker will hear motions to suppress release of the other four allegations at 10 a.m. Monday.

Those allegations include a charge that Eric Manuel cheated on a 1987 entrance exam and later provided false and misleading information to NCAA investigators.

Casey is mentioned in one of the Manuel allegations and charged in two others with permitting a representative of UK's program to make two improper contacts with a potential recruit, Lawrence Funderburke, a Columbus, Ohio, prep star.

Casey's lawyer, Joe Bill Campbell of Bowling Green, declined to comment yesterday on UK's release of the allegations.

"We have maintained from the outset

that the allegations against Dwane are defensible, and that continues to be our position," Campbell said.

Casey's reactions to the allegations will be part of the presentation to the NCAA Committee on Infractions when it hears the case.

That hearing will probably come in mid-April because UK was given an extension yesterday of its original deadline for its response. Yesterday had been the deadline, but it was extended until Jan. 30.

Previous news reports had revealed most of the details in the allegations released yesterday. The charges showed a pattern of improper financial inducements, unauthorized contacts with recruits, and illegal transportation provided by coaches and boosters.

Casey's alleged involvement in the Emery-Mills incident and the improper offers he made during 1986-87 to California high school standout Sean Higgins led to an overall charge of unethical conduct for violating the NCAA's "generally recognized high standards normally associated with the conduct and administration of intercollegiate athletics."

The allegation also contended that Casey gave investigators "false and misleading information" by denying he sent cash to Claud Mills, Chris Mills' father. The Millses have denied receiving the money.

Higgins, who signed to play at the University of Michigan, was offered a monthly allowance of \$300 throughout his career at UK, an automobile on signing a UK letter of intent and the opportunity to receive a different car after he enrolled, the NCAA alleged.

The charge said that Casey outlined the offer to Clifford Benson-Bey, Higgins' stepfather, and that Al Ross, identified as a UK representative, later confirmed the offer to Higgins.

Benson-Bey told Higgins in October 1986 that Casey indicated UK would also provide financial assistance for his mother's home. The allegation also said an unidentified UK booster later confirmed Casey's offers to Higgins when the Californian made his official visit to UK.

The NCAA also alleged that Casey improperly contacted Higgins at a Los Angeles basketball tournament in July 1986 and shot baskets with Higgins two months later while attending a practice at Higgins' high

school.

Casey is also mentioned in three of four allegations charging that self-professed basketball junkie Bill Chupli of Columbus, Ohio, was a UK representative attempting to recruit Funderburke for Kentucky. It is unclear, however, whether Casey is charged with improper conduct in those allegations.

The NCAA said Chupli transported Funderburke and high school teammate Mark Johnson to Lexington five times and to Cincinnati once during 1987-88. He also paid for lodging once for the students and bought them meals and clothing on several occasions.

The trips generally were to attend UK basketball games, and during one trip in mid-1987, Chupli introduced the players to Casey and UK head coach Eddie Sutton.

On a second trip in October 1987, Chupli brought the students to a UK practice session where they met with Sutton, Casey and assistant coach James Dickey in the Wildcat basketball offices.

On a third trip, to the Dec. 12, 1987, UK-Louisville basketball game at Rupp Arena, Chupli took Funderburke and Johnson into UK's locker room, where Casey introduced them to several team members. Chupli provided two more trips for Funderburke to Lexington, the NCAA alleged. Chupli has denied that he recruits for UK.

In another allegation, the NCAA charged that Don Richardson, Manuel's coach at Southwest High School in Macon, Ga., received \$981 in pay and expenses for a short speech he gave at a UK basketball camp in June 1987. The NCAA said the money "exceeded the appropriate amount for the actual services rendered by Richardson."

In the same allegation, Manuel was charged with giving NCAA investigators false information regarding his trip with Richardson to Lexington.

The NCAA also alleged that a number of current or former UK players were delinquent in their payments for rooms at Wildcat Lodge, yet were still allowed to live in the basketball dorm and also enroll at the university, contrary to university policy.

The allegation notes that several players or prospective players, including Rex Chapman and John Pittman, stayed at Wildcat Lodge in 1987 while not enrolled at UK.

# Court upholds NCAA procedures in case against Jerry Tarkanian

Staff-Wire reports

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled against University of Nevada Las Vegas basketball coach Jerry Tarkanian yesterday, declaring the NCAA's enforcement procedures do not have to follow due process provisions in the Constitution.

The 5-4 decision strengthened the National Collegiate Athletic Association's ability to enforce its rules for student athletes. The court said the NCAA is a private organization and is not bound to due process, the rules used by the legal system to protect individual rights.

Tarkanian and his lawyers declined to comment.

The question of how the NCAA should conduct its investigations has also come up in the University of Kentucky case.

Attorneys for some of those named in the NCAA allegations against UK have expressed concern that the NCAA does not offer their clients the same protections that they would get in court.

Tarkanian, after inheriting a basketball team with a mediocre record of 14-14 in 1973, coached them four years later to a 29-3 record and third place in the NCAA championship tournament. He now faces possible suspension as coach of the Runnin' Rebels for alleged violations of NCAA rules.

An investigation disclosed 38 violations of NCAA rules at UNLV, including 10 committed by Tarkanian. He was accused of arranging a B grade for one athlete, illegally recruiting two others, and pressuring people not to cooperate with investigators or to change their stories.

The NCAA placed the UNLV team on probation for two years and threatened further penalties unless Tarkanian was removed as head coach for two years.

While disagreeing with the NCAA, the school decided to suspend the coach. Tarkanian sued the NCAA and won reinstatement when Nevada courts concluded he had been denied a fair hearing and other "due process of law" protections in the U.S. Constitution.

But the Constitution provides due process protections only against actions of government and the NCAA did not act as an arm of government, the high court ruled.

Joe Bill Campbell, a Bowling Green attorney representing UK assistant coach Dwane Casey, said the court "has effectively ruled the NCAA is not subject to constitutional safeguards. I'm greatly disturbed by that." Casey has been named in several of the 18 allegations that the NCAA has made against UK.

Campbell said the NCAA would still be subject to civil liability if its investigation does not properly follow its own rules and regulations.

Attorney James Park, who has been leading UK's legal response to the NCAA investigation said, "I know the result, but I haven't had a chance to analyze the ruling."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1988.

## Cerebral pursuit

### U K has strategy to woo best students

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Laura Sauer, a senior at Owensboro Catholic High School and a Governor's Scholar, was surprised when an academic recruiter at the University of Kentucky called.

"When you stop and think about how many people go there, and everyone who says at a school as big as UK you'll never be recognized as an individual, it was very surprising," she said.

But as one of UK's academic prospects and a scholarship contender, she was one of the students called during last week's faculty "phone-a-thon," part of a 31-point recruiting strategy begun this year by UK's admissions office.

The idea is to lure the best and brightest to the university next fall.

Sauer, who wants to major in English literature and is considering UK and other public and private schools, said, "I'm trying to get the best offer."

A school's image and personal contact can go only so far, said Donald Sands, vice chancellor for academic affairs at UK. The university must work to "make itself more attractive to the top students" by resolving housing problems and emphasizing and nurturing extracurricular activities, he said.

"We need to make sure our students get an experience that's as rich and rewarding as it can be," Sands said. "We need to prove that Kentucky can outdo anything a smaller college could offer."

Randy Mills, associate director of admissions, agreed.

"The University of Kentucky is not going to lean back and say to these students, 'Just come and find us in Lexington,'" Mills said. "We're out there competing for them."

Enrollment standards got tougher in 1984, when the university became the first state-supported institution to start selective admissions based on a formula using high school grades and performance on the American College Test.

Before the restrictions, students were

admitted if they had a high school diploma or its equivalent and if they had taken the ACT.

Now UK rejects those with an ACT composite score of 10 or lower or less than a C average in high school. The university also requires "pre-college" high school courses.

However, only the top 65 percent of those meeting the requirements are admitted.

Before the selective-admissions policy took effect, the average ACT score for freshmen was 19 out of 35. This fall, that reached 22.5.

The national average ACT score is 18.8, while the state average is 18.2.

The selective-admissions policy can go only so far. For its scores to improve further, Mills said, UK realized it must compete as an academic recruiter.

"We had to start butting heads with the biggies," he said.

Money set aside for scholarships was \$70,000 in the fall of 1984 but will be more than \$1 million next fall.

Among UK's other tactics to target the freshman class of 1989:

■ Buying more than 20,000 names, including minority prospects, for direct-mail recruitment, then writing personal letters and mailing elaborate booklets on the university to top scholars.

■ Providing training and information on university recruitment to the UK extension agents in each of Kentucky's 120 counties. UK also prepared a detailed manual for high school counselors covering most aspects of campus and academic life.

■ Sending prospects handwritten letters from UK students from their hometowns or nearby areas. This was done through a student group, Collegians for Academic Excellence. Also, members of the group were asked to return to their respective high schools during Christmas break to speak to seniors considering attending UK.

■ Sending UK recruiters to more than 277 places in Kentucky this semester, as well as 57 places outside the state and three national college fairs. The admissions office is also prepared to welcome more than 3,000 prospects stopping by UK's Visitor Center this academic year.



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1988

## Wilkinson eager to study lawmakers' education plan

### Education leaders like report's proposals

By Mary Ann Roser  
Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson said yesterday he was anxious to see what he could support among an exhaustive — and likely expensive — list of education proposals developed by lawmakers.

But any discussion now about how to pay for them would be "premature and not intelligent," Wilkinson told reporters.

Meanwhile, education leaders, who also got their first look at the proposals yesterday, generally liked what they saw.

"There's an awful lot in there that I like," said Kenneth Johnstone, executive director of the Kentucky Association of School Administrators. "There's a serious question, though, about how do we pay for this ... without taxes."

The proposals, developed by members of the Interim Joint Committee on Education, range from new preschool programs to adult education. Big-ticket items include higher teacher salaries, class-size cuts and more money for colleges and universities.

The so-called working paper was distributed yesterday to the education committee.

"It was the most comprehensive set of proposals that has been put on the table yet and it should improve the conversation about what needs to be done," said Robert Sexton, executive director of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence, a statewide group concerned with education issues.

Wilkinson met briefly behind closed doors with leading lawmakers, who presented the plan to him. He later told reporters he wanted to study it before commenting.

"I am anxious to read and go through it to determine what is in there that I can support," he said.

Wilkinson said he suggested that he and lawmakers put their ideas "on the table" and determine what they like and don't like.

But now is not the time to talk about paying for the proposals, estimated to cost hundreds of millions of dollars, he said.

"That's another problem you have," he said, referring to the news media. "You're always talking about what something's going to cost before you understand what

that something is."

Wilkinson hopes to have a special legislative session on education late this winter. The committee's list will be useful because it contains "all things that anyone felt was important," he said.

After meeting with Wilkinson, Sen. Nelson Allen, D-Greenup, said the governor was receptive to legislators, with whom he has feuded at times.

"I would say the governor is in a conciliatory syndrome," said Allen, chairman of the Senate Education Committee.

House Speaker Donald Blandford, D-Philpot, who also met with the governor, said he hoped the legislature and Wilkinson could "turn this working paper into working legislation."

Senate President Pro Tem John "Eck" Rose, D-Winchester, told the education committee he was pleased that it included some of Wilkinson's ideas.

"I think it certainly shows the General Assembly does want to work with the governor," Rose said.

"What we must do now is fulfill our constitutional responsibility, and that includes setting policy and funding things we need to fund."

Wilkinson wants to "restructure" schools by giving teachers and principals more authority to design curriculum and determine ways to improve their schools, a proposal the legislative report included.

But Wilkinson also wants to pay bonuses to those who succeed in improving their schools, and that idea was not in the report.

House Education Committee Chairman Roger Noe, D-Harlan, said it was omitted because many lawmakers feared it would create greater inequities between rich and poor districts.

Noe, who met with the governor, said Wilkinson did not seem too upset by the omission. Wilkinson declined to comment.

Anything in the report can change, however, Noe said.

And he told the education committee: "This is not an exclusive document. There are no sacred cows in here."

Noe also said that putting a price tag on the proposals was misleading. The document lists the proposals as costing nearly \$300 million for the 1989-90 budget year, but that was a guess, he said.

The actual cost could be \$150 million to \$500 million a year, Noe said.

Joe Gormley, executive secretary of the Kentucky Association of School Superintendents, estimated the cost could be up to a \$1 billion a year because of a recent court decision.

Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns declared the state's school-finance system unconstitutional because it discriminates against poorer districts. The case is before the state Supreme Court.

The issue of unequal funding is mentioned in the report, along with, a proposal to distribute \$19.8 million to poorer districts. But that would not begin to meet the need, Gormley and others said.

"It ought to be a minimum of \$300 million and up to \$600 million," Gormley said.

Deputy State Superintendent Dan Branham called the \$19.8 million proposal "the major understatement in the report."

Overall, the report is "all encompassing and positive," he said.

David Allen, president of the Kentucky Education Association, said he was "very pleased" with it.

"I think it's a very sound package, ... and the means are there to enact it."

Allen said the money could come from an increase in the state sales tax and bringing the state income tax code into compliance with the federal code.



## Costs of education proposals

Here is a list of most of the education proposals unveiled yesterday by the Interim Joint Committee on Education.

Officials cautioned that estimated costs, provided for the 1989-90 budget year, could vary:

- \$4 million to expand Medicaid to more pregnant women and children.
- \$16 million for preschool programs for 4-year-olds.
- \$2 million to expand health screenings to poor children.
- \$5 million for a parent and child education program.
- \$3 million for half-day kindergarten programs, five days a week.
- \$5 million to "restructure" schools in areas including curriculum and school management. The cost would go to \$15 million or more each successive year.
- \$5 million for grants to local school districts.
- \$12.4 million to cut class size.
- \$8.1 million to expand gifted education programs.
- \$19.4 million to expand programs for the handicapped.
- \$16.6 million for elementary school counselors.
- \$6 million for high-technology instructional equipment.
- \$2.6 million for a second channel at Kentucky Educational Television.
- \$5 million for dropout prevention programs.
- \$11 million to increase the

required school-attendance age from 16 to 18.

• \$2.2 million for literacy and adult education.

• \$3 million for vocational training certificates to defray tuition costs. In 1990-92, a proposed \$39 million more would be spent to improve vocational education.

• \$1 million in scholarships for students going into teaching.

• \$25.7 million to increase teacher salaries.

• \$19.8 million to increase state aid to poorer school districts.

• \$107 million to fully fund the formula that distributes money to colleges and universities.

• \$2.8 million for tuition aid to college students.

**Proposals that would not cost more money include:**

- Requiring school boards with a minimum property tax rate of 25 cents per \$100 of assessed property valuation to raise the rate to 30 cents.
- Banning corporal punishment.
- Revoking the driver's licenses of those who drop out before 18.
- Requiring school board members to run at-large.
- Appointing, rather than electing, the state superintendent.
- Requiring local school boards and superintendents to publish the names of relatives who are school employees.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1988

## Wilkinson clarifies his education proposals

Herald-Leader staff report

At an impromptu news conference yesterday, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson chastised reporters for misunderstanding his education proposals.

It has been reported many times that Wilkinson supports a two-pronged program: giving pay bonuses to staff in schools that improve and establishing "benchmark" schools that would experiment with teaching methods.

Wilkinson said that was inaccurate.

Here is the text of his remarks:

"Every time I read about the governor's proposed education reform package, I read about 'benchmark schools' and the bonus program. Those are simply support facilities for the main thrust of the program. And I get the feeling that you fail to understand what it is we're trying to say about the plan.

"You focused — or at least the articles that I have read — focused on the tail and not the dog. Our plan is described as a benchmark schools/incentive bonus plan and that is not true. Those are simply support facilities to encourage and reward those that carry out the main objectives of the plan.

"And the main objectives of the plan, if I can give it to you in five easy steps, is:

"No. 1, to determine what it is, at different age and ability levels, that children ought to know, believing that we can never determine if children know what they ought to know if we haven't determined what it is we think they ought to know.

"And, secondly, to create a framework within which our professionals can find the ways to teach those children what it is that we expect them to know.

"And, thirdly, to devise a yardstick or gauge by which to measure the schools to determine if they, in fact, have achieved that objective that the framework allows them to achieve.

"And, lastly, then, to reward those that have been able to accomplish that and do something about those that haven't accomplished that by determining a threshold of acceptability level below which a school's performance would be unacceptable.

"And, lastly, is the concept of the benchmark school which simply serves to demonstrate to those that are interested how frameworks can be implemented and the various things that can be done, or that are known that can be done, that they can put into practice to achieve this objective."

# UK picks chief for college in Somerset

By Andrew Oppmann  
Herald-Leader staff writer

The University of Kentucky's board of trustees yesterday named a new president for Somerset Community College and accepted gifts for the colleges of Law and of Business and Economics.

Rollin J. Watson, interim president of Hiwassee College in Madisonville, Tenn., since August, will become Somerset's new president Jan. 1. He will replace Richard Carpenter, who left in June to become president of Anoka-Ramsey Technical College in Minnesota.

Watson, 47, has been Hiwassee's vice president and academic dean for more than four years. Hiwassee is a 650-student Methodist college.

Watson received bachelor's and master's degrees in English from Kentucky's Union College. He earned master's and doctoral degrees in American studies from the University of Maryland and has done postdoctoral work at Johns Hopkins University and UK.

Somerset, one of UK's 14 community colleges, has an enrollment of about 1,600 students.

In other actions, the board established the \$150,000 Laramie L. Leatherman Professorship of Law. Money for the professorship comes from a commitment by Leatherman to donate \$15,000 a year for five years, matched by a \$75,000 commitment from other college funds.

Leatherman, a 1953 graduate of UK's law school, is a partner in the Louisville firm Greenebaum Doll & McDonald.

The board also approved a five-year, \$140,000 pledge from Coopers & Lybrand, one of the "big eight" certified public accounting firms. The money will be used by the College of Business and Economics to provide salary supplements for at least 20 faculty members.

The effort will be named after the firm: The Coopers & Lybrand Professorship of Accountancy.

# City offers UK deal to spare part of farm

By Jamie Lucke  
Herald-Leader education writer

Lexington officials want to create a 1,000-acre greenbelt with part of Coldstream Farm as the centerpiece, Lexington Mayor Scotty Baesler said yesterday.

Baesler offered the University of Kentucky, which owns Coldstream, \$4 million worth of sewers in exchange for an agreement that a 150- to 200-acre strip of the farm along Newtown Pike always would be grassy and rock-walled.

Baesler said the "No. 1 fear in Lexington" was overdevelopment.

He and Urban County Council members are working to acquire about 1,000 acres of permanent green space through long-term leases and purchases, Baesler said. The local government has started negotiating with landowners.

"Lexington is going to embark on a major program," he said. "We would like to see Coldstream be the cornerstone of it."

While the UK deal would keep Coldstream's front green — and prevent a mall from being built on Newtown Pike — the sewers could speed development, including a mall, on the rest of the 935-acre farm north of Lexington.

Baesler spoke to the UK trustees yesterday, a year after they decided not to sell Coldstream, the home of UK's livestock research herds. Instead, the board decided to develop the farm.

Since then, the spotlight has been on UK's efforts to develop a shopping mall on the northwest corner of the farm along Georgetown Road.

The mall plan is stalled until Gov. Wallace Wilkinson approves an Interstate 75-64 interchange there.

Yesterday, UK President David Roselle and Baesler shifted attention from the mall to the other side of the farm. That is where UK has proposed developing a conference and continuing education center, research and office park, a state-wide honors high school and residential developments.

Baesler said the city "is actively supporting" plans for the research, office and continuing education developments.

"I personally believe the proper use of Coldstream can be the most significant development that's hap-

pened to this community over the last 20 or 30 years," Baesler said.

He said the city would be willing to provide sewers and other help at Coldstream, and perhaps cash, to compensate UK for preserving part of the farm and guaranteeing public access to the land. Even if the interchange is rejected, Baesler strongly opposes building a mall on the Newtown Pike side of the farm, an option UK has considered.

Baesler's offer of sewers was warmly received by UK officials, although no official action was taken. Baesler said he hoped an agreement could be made by May, in time to be part of the next city budget.

He said it would cost about \$8 million to extend sewers to Coldstream. UK's share would be \$3 million to \$4 million. Baesler's plan also calls for the eventual extension of Viley Road to Newtown Pike.

UK trustee Larry Forgy, chairman of the committee guiding Coldstream development, said the plan called for about 150 acres of green space.

Earlier in the year, UK officials talked about using cash from a mall contract to move the livestock to a new farm within a few years. Yesterday, Roselle spoke in terms of a 20- to 30-year plan for Coldstream and said some development could begin while the herds were at the farm.

"We won't do the project if we cannot look after the agricultural interests in the state," Roselle said.

UK has started talking to potential research tenants and has hired Doug Gibson, Baesler's former director of economic development, to serve as marketing director for the Coldstream research facility.



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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1988

## For school reform to work, old attitudes must change

The legislative Joint Committee on Education weighed in Tuesday with a \$295 million plan to overhaul Kentucky's schools and universities. There's a lot of good stuff in the proposals — plans and programs that will help kids from the time they are born until they leave campus.

We would vote for every one of the joint committee's proposals, and a bit more. The legislature still must rid the state of the inequalities in school funding found by Franklin Circuit Judge Ray Corns, for example, even if the Supreme Court overturns the lower court's decision.

These proposals set the stage for a wintertime debate on schools. But they may not be sufficient to change the political systems and school administrations that, in some counties, appear to be inoculated against reform.

Sure, there are failures in programs in Kentucky's schools. We haven't spent enough to keep kids healthy. We've ignored those important years before children reach the age to enter first grade. We've allowed ourselves to believe that generations of youngsters could go on the cheap from their ABCs to quantum theory.

But the underlying failure in too many counties has been one of democracy. The vote just hasn't worked as a means to clear out corrupt school officials. Local parents could vote out corrupt school officials, vote for higher taxes to pay for qualified teachers, vote for the reforms everyone believes are necessary. Too often, they haven't. Indeed, the vote has been used to solidify the control of local boards and superintendents in districts most resistant to change.

The political obstacles to better education are no secret, of course. Most school reformers prescribe

their own antidotes. Gov. Wallace Wilkinson talks of the need to reform the way schools work before putting more money into a failing system. He calls for financial incentives that will incite teachers at individuals schools to improve Kentucky's education system classroom by classroom.

The legislature's approach holds less of the laissez faire. The joint committee would require at-large elections of school board members; local school districts would be forced to adopt personnel policies for classified workers; and local boards would be required to publish the names and salaries of school workers who are related to board members or the superintendent. The legislators would set up an Office of Education Compliance to crack down on recalcitrant school districts. The legislature also wants to make the state superintendent appointive and to elect members of the state board of education.

Both approaches are needed. What good is a financial incentive for teachers to improve their schools, after all, if they aren't given the tools to do the job? What good are new rules if the state is not willing to enforce them?

But in the end, what good are reforms to the structure of local school boards if parents, teachers and citizens aren't willing to vote for the good of their children?

Money and commitment, both products made in Frankfort, will be sufficient to answer the first two questions. Nothing less than a renewal of the state's democratic promise — a shared feeling among Kentucky voters that the electoral process can make a difference for the better in their lives and the lives of their children — will brand reform deeply into each school district in Kentucky.



## Lacking merit

### Rewards program at UK was handled poorly

By JoAnn V. Rogers

I would like to comment on the issues raised in the article by Jamie Lucke in the Dec. 4 Herald-Leader ("Faculty complaints mar UK merit award system").

As a university senator, member of the Senate Council and president of UK's chapter of the American Association of University Professors at the time the \$2,500 merit award program was initiated, I received numerous questions. I also listened to many angry statements from faculty members concerning the objectives, criteria and procedures, and the evaluation of the program.

Even though most faculty members have not been officially informed about the program, informal channels of communication were, and remain, quite active. Indeed, the lack of information and resulting confusion about the program has become an issue.

Presently, these grants constitute a multimillion dollar program over a three-year period for current recipients. The public announcement indicated that 20 percent of the faculty on the UK campus would receive \$2,500 a year for three years. If these funds had been used as across-the-board supplements, as was done at several other state universities, each UK faculty member could have received as much as \$400 to \$500 supplement in each of those three years.

While I consider it laudable that some of the presidential initiative funds went to faculty, I also wonder if the administration gave due consideration to the possible effect of such a program. With its vague, poorly communicated criteria and its procedures that did not allow individual faculty applications nor insure faculty participation in peer

#### The author

JoAnn V. Rogers is a professor in the College of Library and Information Sciences at the University of Kentucky.

review in identifying nominees, the program has seriously undermined faculty morale.

Questions that many faculty members are asking are: How and by whom will the program be evaluated, and what might be the possible outcomes of such an evaluation? My own preliminary analysis of the recipient list (excluding the Medical Center) shows that some departments received many more than the announced 20 percent, with some receiving as high as 38 percent.

Of approximately 60 departments, 20 department chairmen and chairwomen, many of whom could nominate themselves, received an award. In some departments, no awards were given. More than 30 departments received 20 percent or less.

This type of analysis points to

one kind of inequity that exists in the program. But it does not address the more important question of how well the program actually identifies excellent faculty members.

I am not convinced that superimposing a "star system" of reward on the existing merit program is in the long-term best interest of the institution.

Even if it were, given the current economic climate in Kentucky's higher education, we need to consider the effect that this type of award could have on the moral and performance of the 80 percent of the faculty excluded from the supplements and whose salaries, along with many of the recipients, have failed to keep pace with the cost-of-living increase for a significant number of years.

Already, plans for expansion of the program have been announced. Only if evaluation can prove that the program is effective should it be continued and expanded. Surely, it is incumbent on the administration to make sure that the academic "stars" do shine.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1988

## Midway College approved to offer four-year degrees

Staff, wire reports

**MIDWAY** — Midway College has received approval to offer four-year degrees beginning next fall.

The college announced in November 1987 that it planned to expand from a junior college.

The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools notified Midway on Dec. 12 that it had been accepted as a four-year institution.

Midway, the only women's college in Kentucky, will offer two bachelor's degrees at first — a bachelor of arts in business administration and a bachelor of science in nursing — and may later add another degree, bachelor in general studies.

The college, which has an enrollment of 410 students, will continue offering 11 associate degrees.

Midway President Robert Botkin said, "With these four-year degree programs, we plan to establish Midway College as a quality bachelor's degree institution for women that emphasizes career preparation within an innovative liberal arts context."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1988

### Midway College 4-year degrees cleared

**MIDWAY, Ky.** — Midway College has received approval to offer four-year degrees by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools beginning next fall.

"This is an exciting time for Midway," said Dr. Robert R. Botkin, the school's president. "With these four-year degree programs, we plan to establish Midway College as a quality bachelor's degree college for women that emphasizes career preparation within an innovative liberal arts context."

Botkin also said that Midway will initially offer two degrees — a bachelor of arts in business and a bachelor of science in nursing. Botkin and Dr. Peggy Wilds, academic dean of the college, were notified of the acceptance of the four-year programs by the executive session of the association's Commission on Colleges Monday.

Midway will continue to offer 11 eleven associate (two-year) degree programs, which Botkin said hoped would "flow naturally into the bachelor's programs for those students who want to continue their education."

Midway was founded in 1847 and is Kentucky's only college exclusively for women.

# Five students charged in alleged gang rape in dormitory at KSU

By BILL WERONKA  
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A Franklin County grand jury indicted five Kentucky State University students yesterday on three charges each in an alleged gang rape in a school dormitory Sept. 11.

Commonwealth's Attorney Morris Burton said the jury returned the indictments after hearing testimony from the woman involved and the Frankfort police officer who investigated the case.

The five students were each charged with first-degree rape, first-degree sodomy and first-degree unlawful imprisonment. The rape and sodomy charges carry sentences of 10 to 20 years, while the latter charge carries a sentence of one to five years.

Charged are Bobby Jones, 18, Bamberg, S.C.; Myles Hendricks, 18, Fort Knox; and James Price, 19; Kekel Blackwell, 18; and Richard Renix, 18, all of Memphis, Tenn. All were members of the KSU football team at the time of the alleged assault.

Burton said no arraignment date had been set in Franklin Circuit Court, but that it probably would not be until January because of the holidays.

It is the second time the students have faced the charges.

After a four-hour hearing Sept. 21, Franklin District Judge Joyce Albro dismissed the

charges, saying there was not enough evidence presented to prove that force was used.

The woman did not testify at the hearing, and Albro said that might have affected the outcome.

Burton said he re-examined the evidence, interviewed the woman and the investigating officer before deciding it should be presented directly to a grand jury.

"I felt it was something the grand jury should be given an opportunity to hear," Burton said. "I feel we have a good case to prosecute. From the evidence I saw, we will go forth with it."

Paul Gaines, a Frankfort attorney representing Jones, said he was disappointed by the indictments and said "the grand jury just heard one side of the story."

"I had heard they might send it to the grand jury, but that was some time ago," he said.

Gaines said he had not talked with his client, or the others charged, since immediately after the district court hearing.

"At that time, I think they just hoped it would go away," he said.

Blackwell's attorney, Jan Waddell of Louisville, said it was "a shame they didn't give us a chance to testify. Now it's just a matter

of defending the case. I hope it takes more to convict them."

The other attorneys in the case could not be reached for comment.

The five students are still in school but have been suspended from the football team until an all-university court can hold an administrative hearing. School officials said that hearing probably would not come until after any trial on the charges.

The alleged victim said she was raped and sodomized by the five students after a friend left her alone in a dormitory room.

All five admitted having sexual intercourse and oral sex with the woman, but said she was a willing participant.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1988

## 5 KSU students indicted on charges of rape

By Rebecca Rose  
Herald-Leader staff writer

FRANKFORT — Five male students at Kentucky State University were indicted yesterday on charges that they raped a female student at a university dormitory Sept. 11.

The five students, including four members of the football team, were indicted by the Franklin County grand jury on three counts each of first-degree rape, first-degree sodomy and first-degree unlawful imprisonment, said Morris Burton, Franklin County commonwealth's attorney.

The charges against the five students had been dropped in September by Franklin District Judge Joyce Albro, who said she could not find probable cause that the woman was forced to commit sex acts.

The 20-year-old student who alleged the gang rape did not appear before that judge. She testified before the grand jury two weeks ago.

The KSU students named in the indictment were: Mekel Blackwell, 18, Richard Renix, 18, and James Price, 19, all of Memphis, Tenn.; Bobby Jones, 18, of Bamberg, S.C.; and Myles Hendricks of Fort Knox.

All but Hendricks were members of the KSU football team. They had been suspended from the team pending the outcome of the legal

proceedings.

Willie Peale, attorney for three of the defendants, said the sexual acts between the woman and the five men had been "consensual."

"She participated willingly; then she had second thoughts. It's only natural that she would try to recreate a situation that would be slanted toward her favor," Peale said.

The student told police that on the night of Sept. 11, she was visiting a friend in Young Hall, an all-male dormitory, about 11 p.m.

She told police that the five men, who had earlier been drinking beer, repeatedly raped and sodomized her. She said she had not been drinking.

Afterward, she went to see a

friend and then walked to the Capitol Plaza Hotel and called police at 2:30 a.m.

If convicted, the five men could face prison terms of 10 to 20 years each on the rape and sodomy charges and one to five years on the unlawful imprisonment charge.

KSU spokesman Joe Burgess refused to comment on the indictment. The university's open-visitation policy, which allows women in men's dormitories and men in women's dormitories, has been reinstated, he said.

It had been suspended by KSU President Raymond Burse after the alleged rape occurred.

Burgess said the university had taken disciplinary action against the five male students for violating the school's visitation policy.



# Big man Hale Morehead's Mr. Outside

By Gene McLean

Herald-Leader staff writer

It seemed like a logical question. At least it did at the time.

Standing about 22 feet from the basket was Darrin Hale Morehead State's 6-foot-10, center. The ball was in his hands.

The man assigned to guard Hale broke into a rather large grin. "What are you going to do, big man?" he taunted. "Shoot it? Go ahead. Shoot it. Shoot it. Shoot it."

Zap.

Three-pointer.

Hale turned and smiled.

"Most people when they come out to play us, don't really respect me. They think I'm just some big old, slow, white guy," said Hale. "But I like it that way. Then, I know I've got an edge on them. I love surprising 'em."

"I think that's the way our whole team is going to be this year, though. I don't think many people give us any respect at all. But I think we're going to fool some people."

It's been a while since Morehead State's basketball program has had some happy surprises. It's been a while since they could turn and smile.

The last four seasons have been tough ones. The Eagles have

swooned to a feeble 29-75 record. For most, it's hard to remember 1982-83 and 1983-84 when former coach Wayne Martin guided Morehead to back-to-back appearances in the NCAA Tournament.

But after the first five games this year, the Eagles are 3-2. They have played impressively, even in losses at Cincinnati (after leading by 15 in the second half) and at Ohio University.

Hale is averaging over 18 points per game. To go with him, the Eagles have landed 6-10 forward Mike Chaney, 6-2 Tony Curry, 6-6 Brett Roberts, 6-5 Elbert Boyd, Brian Miller, P.J. Nichols, Tracy Armstrong and a host of others.

Finally, there is an air of optimism once again in the hills of Eastern Kentucky.

"I think you can just feel it," said Hale, a senior. "People around here are really, really excited. They want a winner really badly. We are really close as a team. We know what it's like to be down and we've gone through a lot together."

"I think we all feel like we have a chance to really be a pretty good basketball team this year. I guarantee you that we're going to be better than anybody ever thought we would; from day one, nobody expected us to amount to anything."

That's pretty much been the story of Darrin Hale, too. Oh, there were a few believers here and there. But not many. Not many who believed he could be a top Division I player.

When Hale came out of Laurel County High school five falls ago, he was a tall, pudgy kid with a jump shot that a guard would love. Perfect rotation. Perfect form.

But he was 6-8½. He was supposed to be an inside player. He was supposed to be strong and tough. He was supposed to be a rebounder, an inside force.

He wasn't supposed to be a shooter.

"When I came out of high school, I thought I was ready to play college basketball. I had some

success in high school. People told me that I was good. I thought I was, too," said Hale. "I never dreamed it would be as tough an adjustment as it was. The college game is another game altogether. It's tougher. It's rougher. And it just takes time to learn."

Hale was given time. His first year at Morehead, in 1984-85, the Eagles slumped to 7-20. Hale watched as a redshirt.

"Looking back, I really regret that I didn't work harder that year that I was out. But it was tough for me to sit and watch. I had never done that before," Hale said.

Things didn't get a whole lot better real soon. In 1985-86, the Eagles went 8-19. Hale spent most of the time on the bench. In 1986-87, Morehead moved back to respectability, finishing 14-14.

The rumor going around Morehead was that Hale was on the verge of packing his jump shot and going home. "I couldn't do it," Hale

said. "I had put too much into it; I had too much time invested. I knew I could play. I still had confidence in myself. I just had to go out and prove to the people that I had it in me."

A year ago, the chance finally came. New coach Tommy Gaither had precious few players. Gaither had little choice; Hale had to play.

He did — very, very well. When the season was over, Hale was one of the top players on another dismal Morehead team (5-22). Hale averaged 13 points and 6.1 rebounds per game. He shot 47.5 percent from the field and hit two of four three-pointers. He scored 27 against Youngstown State. He had 25 against Eastern Kentucky.

If there were any lingering doubts, Hale has taken care of them. Although he missed most of fall practice with several nagging injuries, Hale has started the season firing.

He's averaging 18.3 points and

nearly seven rebounds a game. He's shooting over 50 percent from the field and has become a constant threat from — you guessed it — three-point land.

"I think my scoring is my biggest strength," Hale said. "I've always been able to score. I've always been a decent offensive player. And, I do feel comfortable out on the floor shooting the ball. I think that catches people by surprise."

"The difference this year, though, is that we've got a lot more firepower. We've got a lot more depth. We're bigger and stronger and I think we're quicker and a better shooting team, too. I think we've got a good enough team to make some waves."

"I think we've got a bunch of guys who've been pushed around for so long and really have a desire and hunger to win. I think people are going to be shocked by Morehead. I hope so anyway."

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1988

## Head of education group to step down

by Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

Robert Bell is stepping down as chairman of Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education, a group that was his brainchild.

The directors of the group, at their annual meeting in Frankfort today, are expected to name Owensboro Mayor David Adkisson to succeed Bell. Bell will continue to be one of the group's 35 directors.

"The challenge for the organization will be to continue its vitality in a post-Bob Bell period," said Adkisson, 35. "He's been synonymous with the organization. So that's a formidable challenge."

The group was started in October 1985 by a group of prominent Kentuckians who feared the surge in education spending that year was about to bypass the universities and colleges.

The group took a novel approach, beginning with rallies in eight cities on the eve of the 1986 legislature.

Bell orchestrated two mass marches on the Capitol during the last two regular sessions of the legislature.

"What we did was create a spectacle. But it had a serious purpose and was a lot of fun," Bell said.

Bell, who retired as an administrative vice president of Ashland Oil Inc. in 1986, has been chairman of the group since its beginning. Baylor Landrum, a Louisville insurance executive, has been vice chairman.

"We're going to step back, lower our profile and let the young crowd come on. It's time," Bell, 63, said earlier this week.

Sheryl G. Snyder of Louisville, a partner in the law firm Wyatt, Tarrant and Combs, is expected to become vice chairman.

Bell refuses to give the group credit for higher education's budget victory in the 1986 legislature — or for the life preserver the legislature tossed the universities this year in the form of a 2 percent budget increase.

The group, Bell said, was simply one important ingredient in a burst of grassroots enthusiasm that the legislature found hard to ignore.

Bell — who has held posts under five governors, including stints at the top of departments supervising natural resources, parks and revenue — is an avid student of Kentucky history and politics. He supports a tax increase to support education and other state services, and has faith that such an increase will come.

"Irrational public policies are ultimately overturned in our society — even in Kentucky," Bell said.

"I'm hoping we're going to arrive at this grand consensus — consensus-building is what governing is, after all — and I'm hoping it's coming next year."

The Advocates are not lobbyists or analysts, Bell said, but supporters of higher education.

He said one of the group's main accomplishments was commissioning a poll this year that found 79 percent of Kentuckians favor a 1-cent sales tax increase to help improve education.

Corporate donations — there are no membership dues — support the organization.

But 20,000 Kentuckians have signed up as members of the group. They are on a computerized mailing list waiting to be mobilized.

"We're waiting for something to be put on the table that we can rally behind," Bell said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1988

## Wilkinson hasn't reviewed education list

**FRANKFORT** — Gov. Wallace Wilkinson said yesterday that he had not had time to review a list of education proposals that lawmakers unveiled earlier this week.

"I think it would be fair to say that it's not an education package," Wilkinson said. "It's a compilation of things that are being desired."

"I think the correct characterization of it is not a plan. It's a compilation of many things many people want to see done."

The proposals, developed by members of the Interim Joint Committee on Education, range from new preschool programs to adult education. They could cost \$150 million to \$500 million a year.

Asked if the price were too high, Wilkinson said, "It serves no purpose to talk about a price tag until it's ultimately determined what we are going to do."

Wilkinson has said he would call a special legislative session early next year to consider education improvements.

## High marks for two colleges

Two of Kentucky's outstanding private colleges — Berea and Transylvania — again have been listed among the nation's best in an annual survey by U.S. News and World Report.

For the second consecutive year, Berea was listed as the best among the nation's small comprehensive colleges, while Transylvania moved from 10th to third place among the best regional liberal arts colleges.

The magazine had particular praise for Berea: "It's rare for a school to remain as tenaciously faithful to its original purpose as has that legendary model of academic integrity, Kentucky's Berea College. ... Nestled in the Cumberland Mountains, Berea has not veered from its commitment to educate the students of Appalachia who have great academic potential and small economic resources. Indeed, Berea may be the only college anywhere that turns away qualified stu-

dents because they can afford to pay the costs of higher education."

In an age when the cost of college seems insurmountable to many young people, Berea continues to provide an outstanding education to qualified students at no cost. The bright but economically disadvantaged youth of this area are fortunate to have such an unusual college only 2½ hours away.

Transylvania has a 200-year history of producing outstanding graduates. Although its tuition rates makes it unaffordable for many families, the Lexington college has in recent years expanded its scholarship programs to make it more accessible to students of lesser economic means.

It should be no secret to anyone in Kentucky that this state is blessed with some outstanding private colleges. It reflects positively on the state when the rest of the nation recognizes that fact.

## ACLU will focus on future Christmases

By Thomas Tolliver  
Herald-Leader staff writer

Unable to get the creche of Christmas present dismantled, the American Civil Liberties Union of Kentucky says it will focus its energies on Christmas future.

The ACLU said it would appeal a federal judge's decision permitting a controversial Nativity scene to remain on the steps of the Capitol, but it conceded the appeal likely wouldn't be heard in time to affect this year's Nativity scene.

"What it (the appeal) would do if we're vindicated would be to prevent this kind of thing from occurring in the future," Suzy Post, executive director of the Kentucky ACLU, said yesterday.

A federal judge on Wednesday ruled that the controversial Nativity scene can stay — provided that the state is reimbursed for the money it spent in erecting the creche and that it posts a disclaimer in front of the display saying it is not an endorsement of any religion and all citizens

can use the area around it for holiday ceremonies.

The ACLU of Kentucky had filed suit seeking to have the Nativity scene removed on the ground that it violated the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which prohibits the establishment of a state religion.

Louisville lawyer David Friedman said U.S. District Judge William O. Bertelsman, in his 45-page opinion, provided the ACLU with numerous avenues for appeal.

Friedman said he thought Bertelsman went beyond what his role called for when he offered ways for the state to make the Nativity scene conform with the law.

"What he has done here is say, 'I won't allow you to keep it the way you have it, but here's my opinion: Go out and change A, change B, change C and change D and then I will let you do it,'" said Friedman, who volunteered to handle the case for the ACLU. "It'll be our position that what he should have said is, 'I find that you

can't do what you're doing now. Period.'"

Friedman said Bertelsman's decision would be appealed to the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati. The ACLU will have 30 days to appeal after Bertelsman's ruling becomes final. It is not yet final, Friedman said.

Among the points that the ACLU will appeal, Friedman said, is Bertelsman's conclusion that the creche was part of an overall secular display. Another decision that will be appealed is Bertelsman's ruling that if private money rather than state money is used to foot the bill, a constitutional defect is corrected.

"The fact that they get contributions after the fact to reimburse them does not change the fact that they used state money, state workers and state time," Friedman said. "We'll certainly appeal his conclusion that by collecting money after the fact you can cure the taint of having used state money. The state did use state money, and if it's wrong, it's wrong. You don't correct after the fact saying you didn't do it."



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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1988

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1988

## Nunn resigns as Morehead board chairman

William Seaton, former executive at Ashland Oil, is named to post

By Catherine Chriss  
Northeastern Kentucky bureau

MOREHEAD — In a surprise move, former Gov. Louie B. Nunn resigned yesterday as chairman of the Morehead State University Board of Regents. The board named former Ashland Oil Inc. executive William R. Seaton to the post.

Nunn, 64, pledged to continue as a regent, and said he made the move because he felt it was time for a change.

"That doesn't mean I'm leaving the state. It doesn't mean I have a problem with anyone," he said. "I feel a new chairman will have some new insight. If you stay too long in one place you might get a little threadbare."

Seaton, an Ashland native who retired from Ashland Oil in January as chief financial officer, called the post an honor but added, "I'm not sure it's a Christmas present."

Seaton said he did not anticipate making any major changes. But he did express interest in lobbying the General Assembly for more education funding.

Nunn, a forceful leader and a stickler for detail at meetings, pledged to stay involved in education.

He became chairman in March 1986 as part of a new board appointed by then-Gov. Martha Layne Collins. Strife among the previous regents had prompted Collins to call for their resignations. The discord involved then-President Herb F. Reinhard Jr., who had made extensive administrative changes.

Nunn said his resignation was unrelated to his bid for deputy secretary of agriculture in the George Bush administration. Earlier this month, the former governor said he was a contender for the post. If he were named deputy secretary, Nunn said, he would have to resign from all his other activities.

Morehead President C. Nelson Grote called Nunn an "extraordinary person with insight and understanding that is exemplary." He credited Nunn and the board with restoring credibility and status to

the university in what he called "some very difficult times."

Former Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt praised Nunn's performance.

The board ran smoothly and with seemingly few problems. Nunn said he could recall only one dissenting vote during his tenure, a strong contrast to the previous board, which fought bitterly over Reinhard.

But Nunn's tenure drew some controversy. In early 1986, Nunn borrowed \$25,000 to cover half of a \$50,000 settlement with Reinhard, who left in June 1986. The settlement was kept quiet until October 1987. Nunn eventually was repaid by private donors and the private Morehead State University Foundation.

Regents and university officials said they learned of Nunn's decision to resign moments before the monthly board meeting.

Regent Barbara Curry said she did not anticipate any changes under Seaton's leadership.

"I think he will follow very closely in his footsteps," she said. "I don't foresee any need to change the course. It is very steady and sure right now."

## Nunn steps down as regent chairman at Morehead State

Associated Press

MOREHEAD, Ky. — Former Gov. Louie B. Nunn said yesterday that he is stepping down effective immediately as chairman of Morehead State University's board of regents. William Seaton, who retired in January as chief financial officer for Ashland Oil Inc., was elected chairman without opposition.

Former Gov. Martha Layne Collins appointed Nunn to the board in January 1986 during a time of turmoil at the university. Collins had asked for the resignations of the entire Morehead board in an effort to increase the fiscal and emotional stability at the university.

Nunn, who will remain as a regent, gave no reason for his decision to step down as chairman.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky.,  
Saturday, December 17, 1988

## Nunn resigns as top MSU regent

By KEN HART  
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — With little fanfare and his future plans shrouded by mystery, former Gov. Louie B. Nunn tendered his resignation Friday as chairman of the Morehead State University Board of Regents.

Calling it "the only clue of the evening," Nunn cryptically told reporters they probably haven't heard the last of me in education.

Nunn told his fellow regents that his decision had nothing to do with any problems or conflicts at the university. He also assured those in attendance that he planned to remain an active member of the board, which he has chaired since his appointment in 1986.

"I don't want anyone to conclude anything from this except that I tendered my resignation," he said. "That doesn't mean I'm leaving the state, that doesn't mean I'm getting off the board, and that doesn't mean I have a problem with anyone."

(CONT'D)



The regents moved quickly to fill the vacancy created by Nunn's resignation. Former Ashland Oil Inc. executive Bill Seaton was unanimously chosen as Nunn's successor.

Nunn, who served as governor of Kentucky from 1967 to 1971, has mentioned that he would like a job in the Bush administration. He told fellow Republicans this past fall while campaigning for Bush in Kentucky that he had set his sights on the deputy agriculture secretary's post.

However, Nunn said after Friday's meeting that his resignation didn't mean he had inside knowledge of a pending Washington appointment.

"If I was (appointed), I would have to resign from the board, and I did not resign from the board," he said.

Nunn, a Lexington attorney, did say that time constraints were a major factor in his decision to step down as chairman.

"There are other things that I need to devote some attention to," he said, citing his farm and "other areas of education I might be working with in the future that would take a major portion of my time."

He also said he felt like it might be time for the board to come under some fresh leadership.

"It's just time we passed the mantle of leadership to someone else. If you stay in one place for too long, you tend to get a little threadbare," he said.

Nunn's announcement at the close of an otherwise routine meeting, caught everyone by surprise. The former governor said afterwards that he planned it that way.

"That makes it better, you know, like what you get at Christmas. That's always a surprise," he said with a laugh.

However, a stunned Seaton wasn't so sure that his new status as the board's chairman was a gift.

"I think it's quite an honor to be chosen," he said, "but I'm not so sure it's a Christmas present."

Seaton was nominated for the job by former Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt, the man who nominated Nunn for the chairmanship after both were appointed to the board of regents in 1986. No other nomi-

nations were offered, and Seaton was elected by acclamation.

In his nominating speech, Breathitt cited Seaton's experience with AOI and his character as a regent, as proof of his qualifications.

"Bill has been chief financial officer for a major corporation, which, as a corporation, has given more support to our institution than any other corporation in this state," he said.

"He has never missed a (regents) meeting to my knowledge; he's been faithful. You know just where he stands, and he calls a spade a spade."

Seaton's retirement from AOI was effective this past Feb. 1. He joined the company in 1949 after graduating from Yale University, and held a variety of managerial positions.

Elected senior vice president of AOI in 1970, Seaton became vice chairman in 1972 and vice chairman and chief financial officer in 1982.

Seaton said he did not know of any major changes he wanted to implement at the university. He said he hoped to stay the course that Nunn and the other regents worked to establish for the school after they took office nearly three years ago amid a firestorm of controversy.

"I think Louie has been doing everything that ought to be done, and I want to continue to do it, with his advice and consent from the sidelines, so to speak," he said.

"I think the board has generally recognized the areas in the university that needed a little emphasis or a little attention. Hopefully, we can continue to do that."

Nunn's emotional parting address drew a prolonged standing ovation.

"Let the record show that I did what I thought was right at the time, the best that I knew how," he said. "I didn't intend to offend anyone or harm anyone; I did what I thought was in the best interest for all concerned."

MSU President C. Nelson Grote praised Nunn for his service to the board, calling him "an extraordinary person with insight and understanding that is just exemplary."

Nunn, Breathitt, Seaton and four other regents were appointed to the MSU board in 1986 by then-Gov. Martha Layne Collins in an attempt to end a swirl controversy at the sharply-divided institution.

The controversy centered around actions by then-MSU President Herb F. Reinhard Jr. After assuming the presidency, Reinhard revamped the school's administrative and academic structure and reassigned several administrators. Critics charged the actions came too quickly and were carried out callously.

Collins requested the resignations of the eight seated regents, and received seven — Morehead lumber dealer Walter Carr was the lone holdout.

Others appointed to the board by Collins were J. Calvin Aker of Somerset, a former Supreme Court justice; former state Rep. Charles Wheeler of Ashland; Barbara Curry of Lexington and Dr. Allen M. Lansing, a Louisville heart surgeon.

The new board, along with interim President A.D. Albright, embarked on an aggressive campaign to right MSU's image, and reverse the school's declining enrollment. This past fall, MSU reported record gains in enrollment and a record number of students on campus.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1988

## Campus notebook

### Kentucky State

Karan Kaul, program area coordinator and principal investigator for plant and soil science at Kentucky State University, received a White House Initiative Faculty Certificate for Excellence in Science and Technology.

The certificates were presented for excellence in teaching and research to selected faculty from historically black colleges and universities.

### Western

Greg Glaydes of Greensburg, a Western Kentucky University senior in agriculture, was named the outstanding junior animal-science student in the United States by the National Black and Bridle Association. The award was presented at the North American Livestock Exposition in Louisville.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1988

## N. Ky. college to aid potential leaders

**CRESTVIEW HILLS** — Thomas More College will offer scholarships to so-called average students in the Cincinnati area who demonstrate leadership qualities.

The scholarships will make a private college education more affordable to middle-class students, the school said Thursday.

Fifteen senior high school students will receive about \$2,000 toward Thomas More's \$6,400 annual tuition for the 1989-1990 school year.

A student could receive up to \$8,000 during four years at Thomas More.

The scholarships are part of the college's new Leadership Development Institute funded by a \$400,000 grant from the James Graham Brown Foundation.

The institute will identify potential leaders in high school and offer workshops to develop their talents. Scholarship recipients will receive special counseling and attend leadership seminars throughout their four years at the school.



# Robert Bell steps down as chairman of Kentucky Advocates for Education

By CAROL MARIE CROPPER  
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Robert D. Bell, founder of the Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education and a controversial spokesman for more funding, stepped down yesterday as chairman of that group.

He was replaced by David C. Addison, the 35-year-old mayor of Owensboro and executive director of the city's Citizens Committee on Education.

Bell will remain a director of Kentucky Advocates, which was formed 3 years ago.

He said his sometimes tense relationship with Gov. Wallace Wilkinson had no impact on his decision to take a less active role in the group.

Bell said he decided to leave the organization's top spot to "bring some new blood and some new meat in here" and also because he wanted to have more time in retirement.

In 1986 Bell retired from Ashland Oil, where he was administrative vice president for public affairs and government and media relations.

Before joining Ashland Oil, he held various positions under five administrations in state government.

Through the Advocates, Kentucky businesses banded together to support higher education.

Bell said he thinks the organization has made people more aware of higher education's needs and helped those interested in education unite to work for improvement.

He said he leaves feeling more positive about the chances for advancement than in the recent past. "I feel like maybe something's coming together here. . . . I see a possibility of — first of all — the political leadership accommodating each other and then the educational leadership coming together."

Addison said he plans no major changes for the organization. "The basic goals will be the same."

At yesterday's meeting of the group's directors, a wheelbarrow full of cards supporting education sat in the middle of the room. Bell said he will try to place the cards, among thousands received from across the state, in a spot where legislators can see them.

Gary Cox, executive director of the state Council on Higher Education, and Robert F. Sexton, executive director of the Pritchard Committee for Academic Excellence, spoke at the meeting in Frankfort.

More Kentuckians are attending the state's community colleges and universities, Cox said.

But state universities are falling further behind similar schools elsewhere in faculty salaries.

Later, Sexton ran down the list of dismal statistics on Kentucky poverty and education — 50th in adult literacy and the percentage of adults with a high school diploma, 49th in percentage with a college degree, seventh in child poverty.

The Bluegrass state is different from most in that it has a large section with a very low educational level (mainly Eastern Kentucky) and other areas with a relatively high educational level, he said.

Kentucky is in danger of developing a "two-caste" society, he said.

Recent reports have shown some of the state's poor school districts depend on students to provide much of the district's money through fund-raising activities, Sexton said — which he called "intolerable."

Sexton also seemed optimistic that some action may come soon. "We're getting some movement now," he said, referring to legislative recent release of broad suggested goals for education and the increasing willingness of the governor and legislators to work together.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1988

## What kind of schools send kids to do taxpayers' work?

Uncle! We give up!

Just when it seemed that the finances of Kentucky schools couldn't be made a bigger mess, the mess got bigger.

Everyone knew that spending was out of control in some of Kentucky's school districts. Now we learn that a few districts rely on rogue elephant fund-raising schemes that pull in millions of off-the-books bucks every school year.

First, it was Floyd County. In that district, a work force of 9,000 youngsters raised \$1.732 million last year selling candy, running bake sales and slamming untold quarters into vending machines that line the halls of most schools. Their collections came to \$193.11 for every Floyd County student.

Ah, but those kids are slack fund-raisers compared to their neighbors. There are, it seems, no pikers in Pike County. According to a recent audit, children in that county raised a shade under \$4 million for their schools — a whopping \$261.95 for each of the district's 15,000 students. Pike County school kids collect as much money on their own as the school board does through property and utility taxes.

As in Floyd County, these collections pay for the ongoing cost of running the schools. Toilet paper, carpet cleaning, telephone bills, paper and parts for gym lockers all were bought by these school slush funds.

There are at least two problems with the huge fund-raising efforts in Floyd and Pike counties. First, they are simply inappropriate. Supporting schools is the proper business of taxpayers, not of the children who go to the schools. "We don't want these children exploited," state Superintendent John Brock said late in the week. Until the big business of fund raising is reined in, however, kids responsible for bringing in \$4 million a year are ripe for exploitation.

Second, the quantity of money collected in so-called activity accounts distorts the true nature of local school funding. In Pike County, for example, the money collected by students is the equivalent of having 15,000 houses, priced at \$76,000 each, added to the tax roll.

We should note that Pike County is not among the districts seeking to overturn the state's system of school financing. Still, it is impossible for the courts or the legislature to get a handle on local school finances when school districts are relying as heavily on fund raising by children as on local taxes.

Superintendent Brock says he wants to find out if the fund raising in Pike and Floyd counties is an aberration, or a reflection of what is happening throughout Kentucky. That's a good start.

But Brock and other education officials should note that this practice is not limited to the state's least wealthy counties. Even the comparatively affluent Fayette County schools send their students out to raise money for basics. Wherever that happens, the issues and concerns are the same.

That's why Brock's study should be followed quickly by some regulations limiting school fund raising. All over the state, it's time to quit sending children out to do the work of taxpayers.



# New chief calls post 'plum job'

By Brian Johns  
Herald-Leader staff writer

DANVILLE — Centre College yesterday introduced its new president, who promised evolutionary rather than revolutionary change at the liberal arts school.

The new president, Michael F. Adams, will assume his duties in April, succeeding Richard L. Morrill, who left in September to become president of the University of Richmond in Virginia.

William Breeze has been serving as Centre's acting president and will continue in that capacity until Adams officially takes over.

Adams, vice president for university affairs and a professor of political

communication at Pepperdine University in Malibu, Calif., was selected from more than 150 candidates after an eight-month search.

In May, a committee decided what was wanted from a new president, said U.S. Circuit Judge Pierce Lively, head of the search commission.

"The committee had no trouble in reaching a decision to invite Mike Adams to become the 19th president of Centre College," Lively said.

The 40-year-old Adams said he was delighted at being given an attractive professional opportunity for him and his family.

"This is a plum job," he said. "I would be less than candid if I didn't say that part of my personal goals have been to become a college president."

Adams said he intended to spend most of his first year at Centre listening to faculty, students, staff and board members. Any changes would be "evo-

lutionary and fine-tuning rather than revolutionary," he said.

"We would like to see, perhaps, a broader student body here. We would like to see a little bit more emphasis on international education, as the world is shrinking and being impacted by many events."

Centre will explore ways to increase its commitment to scholarships and financial aid, he said.

Adams brings strong fund-raising skills to the task, including a \$100 million fund-raising campaign at Pepperdine.

He was Pepperdine's chief external affairs officer and was in charge of development, public relations, communications and alumni and church affairs.

Recruiting qualified minority students would be a priority at Centre, Adams said.

"One of the most difficult tasks for

a selective college today is to recruit minorities of very high academic standards because there is so much competition for that type of student. I believe that a student body benefits when there is a considerable level of diversity," he said.

Of Centre's 861 students, 13 are black, said Arthur Jester, director of college relations. He said the college had no black members on its faculty of more than 70. "We are able to make greater strides hiring women than we are minorities," he said.

In November, the college became embroiled in controversy when members of Phi Delta Theta fraternity staged a mock hanging. A fraternity member's face was blackened with burnt cork, and he was hung from a tree by a mountain-climbing harness.

The fraternity chapter has been prohibited from sponsoring social ac-

tivities on campus and from holding formal rush activities for the rest of the year. The group also must hold educational forums. It has issued a formal apology.

Adams said he hoped the event would not hinder the college's ability to attract minority students.

"I do deplore any kind of activity that is dehumanizing to any one individual or any particular racial or ethnic group," he said. "I find that in many cases it shows a considerable level of insensitivity."

"I think, generally, students today are well-meaning and well-intentioned. And one of the things we need to do is raise their sensitivity level somewhat on issues of this type."

Adams is a native of Montgomery, Ala. He received a bachelor's degree from David Lipscomb College in Nashville and master's and doctorate degrees from Ohio State University in Columbus.

He was an assistant professor of communications at Ohio State from 1973 to 1975.

Before going to Pepperdine in 1982, Adams served from 1975 to 1979 as chief of staff for U.S. Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., and was on the staff of Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander from 1980 to 1982.

He is married to the former Mary Lynn Ethridge of Union City, Tenn. They have two sons, David 11, and Taylor, 9.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1988

# Adams named new Centre president; one goal is to diversify student body

TODD MURPHY  
Staff Writer

DANVILLE, Ky. — An administrator at California's Pepperdine University, formally named Centre College's 19th president yesterday, said he wants to broaden the makeup of the student body — and make the Danville college the best small liberal-arts college in the country.

It does not have far to go, Michael F. Adams said at a news conference yesterday morning at Centre.

"I think this is one of the best college residencies in America," Adams said.

Centre's board of trustees elected Adams as president Friday after an eight-month search that included about 150 applicants to replace Richard Morrill, who left Centre in September to become president at the University of Richmond in Virginia.

Adams, 40, will assume his duties in April. Centre administrator William H. Breeze will remain acting president until then.

Federal Appeals Judge Pierce Lively, a Centre trustee who headed the search committee that recommended Adams to the board, called him an extraordinary person whose administrative skills, academic orientation and general manner impressed the

committee. "It became very easy for the search committee," Lively said.

Adams, vice president for university affairs and professor of political communication at Pepperdine, was a chief of staff for former Tennessee Sen. Howard Baker from 1975 to 1979 and also worked as an administrator in the early 1980s for Tennessee Gov. Lamar Alexander.

He has been at Pepperdine since 1982 and has developed a reputation as an outstanding fund-raiser. He is now the school's chief external-affairs officer and is responsible for development, public relations, alumni relations and communications.

Adams, whom the search committee asked to apply for the job, said he was impressed with the quality of Centre's faculty, as well as the alumni and staff support for the school. He also said he plans to continue Centre's mission to remain an outstanding small school.

"This is a . . . personalized, hand-tooled type of education," he said.

He said he does hope to expand the ethnic and racial makeup of Centre's 861-member student body, saying education and sensitivity is enhanced by a more diverse environment.

Responding to a question referring to a recent incident at the school — where a fraternity was disciplined for staging a mock lynching — Adams said he deplored any kind of behavior that was demeaning to any group. He added that some of today's college students

grew up in an era that did not have the influential experiences that helped shape students' race sensitivity in the 1950s and 1960s.

Adams said he also hopes to implement more international programs and expects to be directly involved in academics at the school.

But, he said, he does not expect to make many changes quickly.

Adams said that although he had not actively been seeking any college presidency, becoming a college president had always been one of his goals.

He said he had turned down chances to become president elsewhere: "We wanted it to be a place where the probability of success was very, very high," he said. He said he and his family had decided

(CONT'D)

# THE COLLEGE CRUSH

BY PAUL GREENBERG

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — For a college president, Oberlin's S. Frederick Starr knows how to begin a newspaper column: "As an academic, I dread November. It is a time when acquaintances who haven't bothered to write for years call and ask about my sons (I have daughters) and my love for chili (long banned, cholesterol). Their true reason for phoning, however, is to promote their offspring, neighbor or student who has applied for admission to the college I head."

The annual admissions frenzy has seldom been summed up so concisely. In a single, short paragraph, Dr. Starr displays a wry sense of humor, a winning worldliness and hints at an underlying idealism that becomes more apparent as he proceeds. His thesis is that entirely too many students are trying to get into prestigious schools like his own for no good reason. Oberlin's president has a long list of people to blame for this mad rush of applicants: "They are egged on by hustling colleges, professionally ambitious secondary school educators, overweening parents and a veritable industry of groomers and handlers who prey on the insecurities of all. Together, they create an atmosphere injurious to education."

Perhaps his words struck me because the 17-year-old who lives at my house, and occasionally even pops in, is now wading into the college application process, just as her brother did before her. And I confess that I have done nothing to dissuade her. Indeed, we've encouraged the young lady to shoot for the kind of schools President Starr is asking students not to overwhelm with applications. (Should I call and ask how his sons are doing, and if he's ever tried Carolyn Greenberg's Waco-style chili?) Or should I not be telling the young lady to apply to the schools she likes best, no matter how unattainable they may seem?

When the girl's brother chose an Ivy League school, or rather was elated that it had chosen him, I must admit to having had reservations that I diplomatically tried to stifle. I feared he would be exposed to empty striving, overwrought egos, vain competitiveness, spiritual vacuity, prejudiced professors, ideological rigidity and similar hallmarks of higher learning in America.

I'm glad I determined to keep my fears to myself. Neither authoritarian nor libertarian, the boy always reacted strongly to his environment — someone once called him a contrarian — and sure enough, he reacted strongly, against empty striving, overwrought egos, vain competitiveness, spiritual vacuity, prejudiced professors and ideological rigidity. He thrived on it all. When his views were rejected, he and a few other renegades put out their own student magazine to express them. Clearly, he had chosen a place where he would be challenged not only to find his self, but to defend it. That might not have happened at a different school. He had chosen well, and so had the school.

I really should have known. At Columbia University in the early 1960s, I had the rare distinction of failing the oral examination for the degree of doctor of philosophy in history not just once but twice. It was at Columbia that I was exposed to the values of civility, tolerance for others' ideas and the forbearing use of power by their consistent absence.

A year or so after I had been asked to leave, and complied forthwith, the students finally rebelled. I remember my reaction on hearing that they had occupied Fayerweather Hall, the history department's unassailable fortress. My law-and-order mentality, which had so distressed some of my instructors, was shocked — but I confess that my heart leapt in exultation at the news, as if the Bastille had fallen again.

It is doubtless only my hopelessly Panglossian nature, but I would submit that I learned more from failure than I ever would have gleaned from success — which might only have reinforced my worst, most unshakable assumptions. Failure is the most effective teacher; almost anyone can learn from it. It takes the rare and gifted to learn from success, which tends not to be as self-correcting. An education that teaches one to succeed is all very well, but an education that would teach one how to fail, ah, that would be an education.

Maybe that's why, if any young people were to be so ill-advised as to ask this failure whether they should apply to one of those schools that President Starr says already have entirely too many applicants, I would say: Go for it. Even rejection would teach them much, although failure might be too much to hope for.

Yes, as President Starr is right to remind his readers, "students at elite colleges (may) discover that some of the wisest and most deeply educated people graduated from schools they never heard of, and that selective institutions produce their share of uneducated boors." But he may not have given enough weight to the possibility that the best way to learn as much would be to attend just such an institution.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1988

# UK may not challenge some 'minor' charges issued by the NCAA

By RICHARD WILSON  
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The University of Kentucky may not challenge some of the allegations leveled against its basketball program by the NCAA.

But if that occurs, it would extend only to "minor" allegations, Acting Athletics Director Joe Burch said yesterday.

The UK program became the target of an NCAA investigation this spring. The NCAA has made 18 allegations of wrongdoing against the school and given it until Jan. 30 to respond to the charges.

The allegations include numerous recruiting infractions, academic fraud, and providing false and misleading information to investigators.

"There's a long list of (minor) allegations that are substantially correct, and we probably wouldn't argue a great deal (about them), Burch said at a news conference.

While he would not identify those minor allegations, Burch suggested that they included no alleged recruiting violations, which the NCAA considers major.

He also declined to specify what other charges he considered major, but he added that no decision has been made on what kind of response will be offered to them.

"It would be more appropriate to say that our decisions are tentative" and that conclusions will be drawn as discussions are held and the response to the charges is written, Burch added.

The NCAA, he said, has asked UK to tell its Committee on Infractions if each of the allegations is "substantially correct."

"Substantially" is a broad kind of question, and I think there's room to have a discussion in one's response, not just say

"yes we do" or "no we don't" agree," Burch added.

The NCAA initially gave UK until last Monday to officially respond to the allegations. At UK's request, that deadline was extended to Jan. 30.

Burch said the extension was not sought for any strategic purpose. "The decision was truly based entirely on our commitment to make a thorough and complete report to the NCAA," he said.

He also said that investigators need to interview several more people before framing the overall response.

"Our attitude in finalizing this report is to know everything there is to know, to get every point of view there is to get, to include everything we can include in our response," Burch said.

In a related issue, Burch told reporters that the Athletic Department plans to hire at least two staff members to help in complying with NCAA rules.

Assistant Athletics Director Bob Bradley will continue to supervise UK's academic and advising program for athletes but will be given some additional help so he can spend more time overseeing compliance duties, Burch said.

The expanded compliance program, he added, will attempt to ensure that all UK coaches, athletes and boosters are familiar with the rules and abide by them.

"We're going to also be in the business of monitoring our programs, and we're not going to rely on any individual program to monitor itself. We're going to monitor it from the athletic director's office," he said.

"And that involves all of our programs, from start to finish, (from) the date that we start recruiting someone until they graduate from here."

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Monday, December 19, 1988

## Low-budget lodgings on long trip pay off for MSU percussionists

By KEN HART  
Independent News Writer

MOREHEAD — Members of Morehead State University's percussion ensemble recently got a taste of what it's like to travel a long distance on an extremely tight budget.

However, the payoff proved more than worth any hardships the group endured during that trek.

The MSU ensemble beat out seven other schools for top honors in the National Collegiate Marching Percussion Forum during the Percussive Arts Society's international convention Nov. 17-19 in San Antonio, Texas.

Frank Oddis, coordinator of the percussion program, said the group had to sell candy to raise money for the trip. Their limited funds made their mode of travel anything but first-class.

"We slept in sleeping bags on bandroom floors," he said, "and we really didn't have the money to charter a Greyhound bus, so we took two vans, a car and an equipment truck."

This year marked the first time the MSU ensemble has attended the national forum. Oddis admits he really wasn't expecting his group to

finish one, it was our first time down there, and number two we performed fourth. The way things usually go, the groups who perform last win," he said.

In addition to winning the overall competition, the MSU ensemble took first place in three of five individual categories — best pit, best tenor line and best snare line.

The group received plaques for the overall honor and the individual awards.

MSU's nine-minute performance for the competition included singing, visual movement, drumming and mallet playing. Musical selections included "Putting it Together" by Stephen Sondheim, "A Keyboard Percussion Feature" by Smetana and "Mountain Summit Dance," a composition written by Oddis.

"We can be extremely proud of our students — for their preparation for the event and their performance when the pressure was on," Oddis said. "Regardless of placement in the event, our students were winners because of their intense dedication to the activity."

MSU President C. Nelson Grote also had words of praise for the percussion ensemble.

"This accomplishment by Frank Oddis and his students brings distinction not only to the Department of Music, but to the university itself," he said. "For many years, Morehead State has been known for its fine music program and this honor from professionals in the music field confirms this."

The event was judged, Oddis said, by leading national experts in the marching percussion field.

Musical arrangements for the competition were provided by Greg Strouse, a lecturer in the percussion program, student Robert Jones and Oddis. Visual designs were organized by Marc Whitlock, a senior from Flatwoods.

Other schools in the competition included the University of New Mexico, the University of Arizona, McNeese State University from Louisiana, Jacksonville State University from Alabama, the University of Texas at Arlington, Texas Tech University and Southwestern Louisiana University.

Eleven of the 30 students in the marching percussion ensemble are from the area. Besides Whitlock, they are: Christi Allen, Ashland, senior; Joe Allen, Greenup, sophomore; Les Caskey, Clearfield, sophomore; Anne Mefford, Race-land, sophomore; Larina Pancake, Flatwoods, sophomore; Shane Durham, Ashland, freshman; Todd Liles, Greenup, junior; Mickey Ratliff, Russell, junior; Terry Roe, Vanceburg, sophomore and Steve Webb, Olive Hill, freshman.



# Judge rejects withholding of 4 UK allegations

Decision says public has right to know

By Andrew Oppmann  
Herald-Leader staff writer

A circuit judge yesterday rejected arguments to withhold four of the 18 NCAA allegations against the University of Kentucky, saying "the public has an overwhelming right to know what these charges are."

Fayette Circuit Judge George E. Barker, who earlier this month ordered the release of all 18 allegations against UK's basketball program, reaffirmed that in his opinion

the allegations became public record when received by UK.

"Less than full disclosure can pervert public information into a public guessing game, drawing in people who weren't necessarily involved," he said. "We're talking about my university and your university — we're all taxpayers — and I would want to know what has been charged."

After Barker's earlier ruling, UK released the full text of 14 allegations.

But university attorneys also filed a motion asking Barker to reconsider his release order with regard to Allegation Nos. 5 and 8, citing concerns about an invasion of privacy.

Ed Dove, an attorney for UK player Eric Manuel, asked the court to withhold

two other charges naming his client.

The decision will go into effect today or Wednesday. University counsel John Darsie said UK probably would not appeal the decision. Dove said he would decide by Friday whether to make further attempts to block release of charges naming Manuel.

UK spokesman Bernie Vonderheide said the university would wait until formal notification of Barker's decision before releasing any information.

The Courier-Journal in Louisville and the Herald-Leader, the state's largest newspapers, sued UK in October to get the full text of the allegations. The university originally released only a summary of the allegations.

In the summary, released to news media Oct. 13, UK described Allegations Nos. 5 and 8 as dealing with the role of boosters in the recruitment of a prospect.

Allegation No. 10 concerned a charge of academic fraud in 1987. It is widely known that investigators for the National Collegiate Athletics Association questioned the circumstances surrounding the college entrance exam Manuel took at Lafayette High School in June 1987.

Allegation No. 11 charges that a member of the basketball staff and two student athletes provided false and misleading information to NCAA investigators.

Manuel, a sophomore guard-forward, has volunteered to sit out practices and games until questions about his entrance exam are resolved.

Barker, who met with attorneys during a 75-minute session in his chambers, said he did not think the Buckley amendment, a federal statute that discourages the release of a student's academic record, justified withholding any of the allegations concerning Manuel.

"In determining the right of the public to know, balanced against unwarranted invasion of privacy, you have to go back to the proposition that Eric Manuel asked to be a student athlete at UK," Barker said. Manuel, he said, asked "that his records be used to determine eligibility."

"I don't think Eric is in the position to say, 'You can use my test scores to determine my eligibility, but don't let other people know why.'"

Darsie argued that the NCAA "has indicated a fair amount of surprise" on the release of the charges. "They were not under the impression that they would all be made public," he said.

Barker agreed with the newspapers' attorneys, however, saying: "It may well have been the NCAA could have written the allegations in non-specific terms, but they didn't."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1988

## Students who confronted professor at Dartmouth asking to be reinstated

Associated Press

HAVERHILL, N.H. — An attorney asked a judge yesterday to lift the suspensions of two white Dartmouth College students for allegedly harassing a black professor.

The attorney said the sanctions chilled free speech on campuses nationwide. But an attorney representing the school said the issue was student misconduct.

"This is a case with national repercussions," said Harvey Myerson, an attorney for the students, both former editors of a conservative, off-campus newspaper. Their cause has attracted support from several nationally known conservatives, including William F. Buckley Jr.

The students' classroom confrontation with Professor William Cole erupted after the paper, the Dartmouth Review, called one of his courses "one of Dartmouth's most academically deficient."

Jack Middleton, an attorney for the Ivy League school, defended the suspensions, telling Grafton County

Superior Court Judge Bruce Mohl that "this is a simple case, your honor, of student misconduct."

A Dartmouth disciplinary panel in March suspended Christopher Baldwin, 21, of Hinsdale, Ill., and John Sutter, 22, of St. Louis, until September 1989 for the confrontation with Cole, a music professor.

A third student received a shorter suspension and a fourth got probation for the February classroom clash, which heightened racial tensions on campus. All four students are white.

Review staffers said they tried to obtain comment from Cole by telephone on the critical article. He declined and called them racist. The staffers said that on advice of the paper's attorney, they then went to Cole's classroom to give him a written statement offering him a chance to respond.

The students said Cole cursed and threatened them. Myerson argued that Cole should have been punished, not the Review staffers.

# MSU Clip Sheet

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, December 20, 1988

## In our view

### Nunn was a steadying force

When former Gov. Louie Nunn assumed chairmanship of the Morehead State University Board of Regents in 1986, the university was in turmoil. The controversial administration of former MSU President Herb Reinhard had split the university community into factions, enrollment was continuing to decline, and a new board of regents had just been named after Gov. Martha Layne Collins asked for the resignations of the old board members.

Nunn proved to be an ideal choice to steer the university through those troubled waters. As a former governor, he enjoyed a statewide reputation and had earned the respect of the academic community.

For a politician, Nunn can be surprisingly blunt. Without mincing words, Nunn used his position to lecture the university community. Forget about the past, he said. End the factionalism, heal the wounds and get on

with the business of educating young people. He said things that people of lesser stature may not have been able to say, and the people listened.

Today, Morehead State University is far different than when Nunn assumed the chairmanship. Enrollment is climbing. President Nelson Grote has picked up where former President A.D. Albright left off in building university morale. The years of controversy have ended, and MSU's reputation as an academic institution is improving. The future looks bright.

Nunn resigned Friday as chairman of the board of regents, but will continue to serve on the board. William R. Seaton, a former vice-chairman of Ashland Oil Inc., was elected to succeed Nunn. Seaton's task is much easier because of the able leadership Nunn provided when the university most needed it.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1988

## Vocational education board named five months after law took effect

Herald-Leader staff report

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson named a new vocational education board yesterday — more than five months after the law creating it took effect.

Appointments to the new state Board for Vocational-Technical, Adult Education and Vocational Rehabilitation Services are among many that Wilkinson has taken some time to make.

The measure creating the board, passed by the 1988 General Assembly to give more attention to vocational education, took effect July 15.

The vocational board will oversee adult education programs and those in state-operated vocational

schools and vocational rehabilitation centers. It will act in the same manner as the state Board for Elementary and Secondary Education.

That board, which meets at least four times a year, oversees all programs in Kentucky schools and sets policies.

Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock, along with his staff at the Kentucky Department of Education, makes recommendations to that board. The relationship with the new board will be the same.

Brock supported creation of the vocational board because the elementary and secondary education

board did not have adequate time to deal with vocational education. But he opposed proposals to create an independent agency, separate from the Department of Education.

Members of the new board are: George R. Siemens Jr. of Louisville, Donna S. Penrose of Maysville and Don R. Doty of Glasgow, whose terms expire June 30, 1991; J. Larry Stinson of Mayfield, Terrell A. Lassetter of Lexington and Richard Warner of Somerset, whose terms expire June 30, 1990; and Robert E. Matthews of Ashland, Johnny O. Cole of Louisville and Barbara Hoffman of Louisville, whose terms expire June 30, 1989.

# Project 21's report adds to chorus of Kentucky voices calling for better education

Members of Project 21, an offshoot of the state Chamber of Commerce, have done something almost unheard of in Kentucky. They have looked at what lies ahead for the state and its citizens. The result is a 12-point proposal that would, if put into practice, brighten Kentucky's future.

The most eye-catching and controversial of these proposals calls for a major increase in state taxes. It may seem strange to find a business group calling for more taxes, but the reasoning is clear and sound. Without investing more in education, Kentucky will find itself falling further and further behind other states in the competition for new jobs.

This proposal serves as a useful antidote to the often repeated assertion that Kentucky just can't afford to pay more for education until the state's economy improves. (Is anyone in the governor's office listening?) It also provides some fine fodder for the discussions of education and finances that are now taking place in the legislature. But the proposal for higher taxes

isn't the only proposal in the Project 21 plan. Among its suggestions are cutting the number of elected state officials, making it easier for cities and counties to merge or consolidate services, establishing a state agency to make long-range plans for Kentucky, expanding literacy and adult education programs, and establishing a new set of priorities for road construction and repair. All of these suggestions would improve government in Kentucky and make us more competitive with neighboring states.

Whether any of these ideas ever makes it into law is another question, of course. The shelves of state offices are lined with previous studies, both public and private, suggesting similar changes.

But members of Project 21 and officials of the state Chamber of Commerce say they will lobby for these ideas with the governor and during the next legislature. Their voices will be welcome. If enough Kentuckians demand that the state invest in its future, perhaps Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and members of the legislature will get the message.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1988

## Improved education will help business climate, group says

By Shelia M. Poole  
Herald-Leader business writer

**FRANKFORT** — A group looking to the 21st century unveiled 12 changes it considers vital to improving the state's economy and educational systems by the year 2000.

The recommendations, which ranged from expanding preschool programs to increasing taxes, came from Project 21, an arm of the state Chamber of Commerce that includes educators, business people and public officials.

The best business climate and improved schools "go hand in hand," said Jim Wiseman, president of the chamber. "Better education means new and better jobs."

In a report a year ago, Project 21 proposed a 1-cent increase in the sales tax, which would raise \$200 million more a year for the state. Yesterday the group repeated that proposal and called for two other ways to raise taxes — conformity to the federal tax code and removal of limits on the state's share of property taxes. The group also called for eliminating duplication and waste.

The recommendations were to:

- Continue the recent momentum in educational improvement with emphasis on preschool programs. Specifically, the group wants to expand the Parent and Child Education Program to more school districts;
- Fully fund higher education. The report emphasized the need for more money for community colleges, where enrollments are booming.
- Reduce the number of statewide elected officials to four — governor, lieutenant governor, auditor and attorney general — and allow them to serve two consecutive terms;

- Create an office of strategic planning that would address such areas as economic development, environmental policy and new technology;

- Increase capital for small business and expanding industries. The General Assembly created a \$17.5 million venture capital fund, but Project 21 encourages more funding;

- Make it easier and more attractive for cities and counties to merge and to consolidate services;

- Increase tourism advertising and promotion;

- Expand literacy and General Educational Development programs for adults;

- Better coordinate all adult vocational skill training programs and to create a separate board to oversee them;

- Improve the system of setting priorities for road repair and construction, which are considered crucial to business and tourism;

- Develop a system to select judges. The system would place importance on qualifications rather than political connections;

- Strengthen the revenue base to fund basic educational and structural needs and economic development needs.

Wiseman said he thought most Kentuckians and businesses would not be opposed to tax increases if they understood what the money would be used for and that it would be spent wisely.

"We all know that sooner or later, more taxes are inevitable," said Bruce Cotton, a Project 21 member who also is a vice president at Jerrico Inc. and chairman of the chamber's board.

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and legislators have seen the report, and Wiseman said he was optimistic that action would be taken on some or all of the proposals.

"We will push for them at any special legislative sessions and at the regular session in 1990," he said. "And what we don't accomplish then, we'll push for in 1992, and so on."

Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock praised Project 21's emphasis on education.

"Expanding the literacy and GED programs for adults is critical," he said. "We've got to have additional revenue to meet the needs from all of the interest that has been generated in the state."

Brock opposed the creation of a separate board for adult vocational education programs, however.

Project 21 was formed two years ago to explore ways to improve education and business in the state.

Eleven committees met last summer and compiled a list of proposed changes. The 12 priorities were chosen from more than 30 recommendations.

This was the second report by the group. In 1987, Project 21 said that improving the state's educational environment was the key to economic development.

Jim Eger, director of the group, said that economic development would be the topic of the next report. It will be started in January and completed by fall. A fourth report on education is due in 1990.



# Wetlands replacement plan has initial OK

By PAMELA J. CORN  
Independent News Writer  
and JIM TODD  
Senior News Writer

ASHLAND — The state has given preliminary approval to a plan submitted by developers of the Ashland Town Center mall to replace wetlands destroyed by the project.

Mayor Dick Martin said Tuesday he hopes that will put an end to two pending lawsuits aimed at environmental concerns about the mall site.

The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources has tentatively accepted the company's

proposal to replace 8.5 acres of wetlands at the mall site with more than 17 acres of wetlands near Morehead in Rowan County.

"Our environmental people reviewed the plan for the Rowan County swamp project," said Ted Crowell, assistant director of fisheries for the fish and wildlife department. "That was the part of the puzzle that remained. We gave it preliminary approval with some recommendations of changing some tree species. Other than that, we were pleased with what they did."

Officials of the department met Dec. 2 in Frankfort with represen-

tatives of Hal Bryan Associates of Frankfort, consulting engineers for the Glimcher Co., the principal mall developer.

Although the preliminary approval is not "an official, handwritten approval, we expect no further problems," Crowell said.

The lack of an approved replacement plan for the wetlands was the focus of three lawsuits filed earlier this year that attempted to block the mall development. Federal requirements dictate that wetlands that are developed must be replaced with at least twice the acreage destroyed.

On Sept. 29, Glimcher paid

\$41,000 to Billy R. and Peggy James of Lower Licking for 29 acres of land west of Morehead on Ky. 1722, according to records in the Rowan County Courthouse. Glimcher officials have declined to comment about the purchase, but James said he was told by company officials that the land would be developed into a natural wildlife and plant habitat with small, shallow ponds. He said company officials mentioned bringing in ducks and duck feeders, as well as various plants.

The first lawsuit, filed April 22 in U.S. District Court in Ashland

against the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, was dismissed after the six residents named as plaintiffs said they had no prior knowledge of it and asked that they be removed as parties to the action.

A similar suit was filed in federal court June 28 by William Shrewbury, Jim Shelton, Michael Borders and George Zamias, a rival developer of the \$20 million Ashland Mall on U.S. 60 at Cannonsburg.

Shrewbury filed another suit in Boyd Circuit Court in October against two officials representing the state's Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet.

"We hope this puts to rest the wetlands issue of the Ashland Town Center mall," Martin said. "As you know, nobody has been too terribly concerned about the litigation as construction has been ongoing and we look forward to its opening."

Martin has described the litigation as nuisance lawsuits intended to try to delay the mall.

Crowell said he doubted that the approval of the wetlands project would defuse the mall suits.

"I don't think the lawsuits were that concerned about the wetlands themselves," he said.

-The Daily Independent, Ashland, Ky., Tuesday, December 20, 1988

## Graduates' job prospects improved

CHICAGO (AP) — College graduates face a happy new year in the job market, according to a leading report.

There will be an 8 percent increase in corporate demand for graduates with bachelor's degrees, and a 4.6 percent jump in starting salaries, according to Northwestern University's 43rd annual Lindquist-Endicott Report released Monday.

The report also predicted that new graduates with master's degrees will be sought at a rate 14 percent higher than last year and their starting salaries will increase 3.5 percent.